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इस भाग में भिन्न पछ संलग्न वर्ती जाती हैं जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (II)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (सभ राज्यसभा प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)
केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

**Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities (other than the
Administrations of Union Territories)**

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 27th May, 1980

S.O. 1867.—In pursuance of Section 116C(2)(b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election commission hereby publishes the Judgement dated the 9th May, 1980 of the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi, in Election Petition No. 1 of 1976.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Civil Appeal No. 1035 of 1978

S. Raghbir Singh Gill.—Appellant.

Versus

S. Gurcharan Singh Tohra and Ors.—Respondents.

JUDGEMENT

Desai, J.—Purity of election and secrecy of ballot, two central pillars supporting the edifice of parliamentary democracy envisioned in the Constitution stand in confrontation with each other or are complimentary to each other, present the core problem in this appeal.

First to the factual metrix. Punjab Legislative Assembly formed a constituency for electing members to the Council of States. On March 3, 1976, a notification was issued calling upon the members of Punjab Legislative Assembly to elect

three members to the Council of States. The election programme was : March 10, 1976, was prescribed as the last date for filing nominations; the scrutiny of the nominations was to be made on March 11, 1976, March 13, 1976, was the last date by which it was permissible to withdraw from the election ; in the event of contest, poll was to take place on March 27, 1976; counting was to be done on the same day. Respondent 4 Smt. Amarjit Kaur and respondent 5 Sat Pal Mittal were nominated as candidates of the political party described as Indian National Congress. Appellant Sardar Raghbir Singh Gill claimed to be an independent candidate. Respondent 1 Gurcharan Singh Tohra was a nominee of the Akali Party. As there were three seats and four candidates, poll was conducted on March 27, 1976. The voting was in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Counting took place on the same day after the poll closed at the prescribed hour. Two candidates of the Indian National Congress, Smt. Amarjit Kaur and Sat Pal Mittal secured 29 and 27 first preference votes respectively. Appellant secured 23 first preference votes. Respondent 1, the Akali nominee also secured 23 first preference votes. The quota was 25.51 votes. Accordingly, Smt. Amarjit Kaur and Sat Pal Mittal who had secured first preference votes in excess of the ascertained quota were declared elected. The surplus first preference votes according to the second preference votes to the tune of 4.81 votes were added to the first preference votes polled by the appellant and he was declared elected to the third seat. Respondents 2 and 3 two sitting members of Punjab Legislative Assembly and, therefore, eligible electors, filed an election

petition on May 10, 1976, challenging the election of the present appellant, the independent candidate who was declared elected to the third seat, inter alia contending that the result of the election of the present appellant has been materially affected (i) by non-compliance with the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder; (ii) by improper reception of votes in favour of respondent 1, and (iii) by commission of corrupt practice in the interest of appellant by his agent as also commission of corrupt practice by obtaining assistance of persons in the service of the Punjab Government. The allegation was that Giani Zail Singh was the Chief Minister of Punjab at the relevant time and it was he who had put up the appellant as a candidate even though the member of the Assembly belonging to Indian National Congress computing their voting strength in the Assembly had only fielded two candidates Smt. Amarjit Kaur and Sat Pall Mittal. The Chief Minister Giani Zail Singh in order to snatch the third seat not legitimately available, fielded appellant as his candidate and to secure his election, power of office was abused. Seven members of Assembly belonging to Akali Party and a lone Jan Sangh M.L.A. were detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, the detainees included P.W. 16 S. Parkash Singh Badal, detained in Tihar Central Jail at Delhi, P.W. 15, S. Jaswinder Singh Brar, and P.W. 14 S. Jagdev Singh Talwandi, detained in Central Jail at Patiala, S. Basant Singh Khalsa, detained in Jain at Nabha, P.W. 13 S. Surjit Singh Barnala, detained in Jail at Jullundur, S. Gurbachan Singh and S. Kundan Singh Patang, detained in Jail at Sangrur, all belonging to Akali Party and Dr. Baldev Prakash belonging to Jan Sangh. These detainees applied for postal ballots with a view to exercising their right of franchise and they did in fact exercise their franchise. In course of counting it transpired that four postal ballot papers were tampered with and the tampering indicated that the first preference vote in favour of respondent 1, Gurcharan Singh Tohra, the Akali candidate was altered to show second preference vote as also to indicate a first preference vote in favour of the appellant. This was noticed by P.W. 12 S. Manjit Singh Khera who was the counting agent of respondent 1. It was alleged that Giani Zail Singh abused his power as Chief Minister by bringing pressure upon S. Partap Singh, the Returning Officer, Sardar Tirth Singh Sobti, a Sub-Post Master and the Superintendents of Jails at Sangrur, Patiala and Nabha, for facilitating the tampering and thereby four additional first preference votes were wrongly received in favour of the appellant to which he was not entitled and the valid votes in favour of first respondent were denied to him by improper refusal and that it has directly and materially affected the result of the election. It was, however, stated in the petition that though the tampering of four ballot papers was self-evident, they, the petitioners were not in a position to state the exact method adopted in this behalf. The allegation of corrupt practice was that with the assistance of Chief Minister Giani Zail Singh, official machinery was pressurised and utilised to get the appellant elected. To the election petition the returned candidate, namely, the present appellant whose election was called in question, two other returned candidates and the defeated Akali candidate were impleaded as respondents.

The returned candidate, the present appellant contested the petition, inter alia, contending that the whole petition is based on conjectures and surmises. The allegation of corrupt practice was firmly denied. He also denied his relationship with Giani Zail Singh and further denied that he was a candidate put up by Giani Zail Singh. Any allegation of tampering was denied and it was contended that Akali Party presented a picture of a house divided and therefore, the surmise made that members belonging to the Akali Party would en block vote for the Akali candidate is not justified. It was contended that the petitioners as admitted by them in the petition were not in a position to state the exact method and process adopted by the Returning Officer and his accomplices in tampering with the postal ballots and therefore, the case put forth in the petition is a figment of imagination, devoid of particulars and the petitioner is liable to be thrown out on this ground.

The learned Judge of the High Court before whom the petition came up for hearing framed as many as seven issues. One issue was whether a case for inspection of ballot papers is made out? The central issue was whether four ballot papers were unauthorisedly tampered with after the voter thereof had cast their first preference on them in favour of

Akali candidate, and if so, whether they were thereby converted in favour of the returned candidate by changing the figure I placed against the name of the Akali candidate into figure II and further placing the figure I in favour of the returned candidate? On the finding of this issue a further issue had to be answered whether the four votes were improperly received and counted in favour of the returned candidate and improperly refused to Akali candidate in whose favour they were cast, and if this miscount materially affected the result of the election? There was an issue about alleged corrupt practice which was held not proved and was answered in favour of the returned candidate.

It may be noticed that neither the election petitioners (respondents 2 and 3 in this appeal) nor the appellant, the returned candidate, nor respondent 1 the unsuccessful Akali candidate stepped into the witness box. Election petitioners examined P.W. 12 Sardar M. S. Khera, counting agent of respondent 1, four voters whose votes were alleged to have been tampered with and an expert P.W. 17 Dewan K. S. Puri. On behalf of the appellant R.W. 1 S. Partap Singh, the Returning Officer, R.W. 2 Karnail Singh Marhari, R.W. 3 Master Jagir Singh to prove defection from Akali Party, and R.W. 4 the expert Mr. R. K. Vija to prove that though the four ballot papers appear to be tampered it must be by voters themselves, were examined.

The learned Judge held that the four ballot papers, one each allotted to P.W. 13 S. Surjit Singh Barnala, P.W. 14 S. Jagdev Singh Talwandi, P.W. 15 S. Jaswinder Singh Brar and P.W. 16 S. Parkash Singh Badal, were tampered with in that each of the voter had cast his first preference vote in favour of the unsuccessful Akali candidate S. Gurcharan Singh Tohra and no second preference vote was indicated and each one of the vote was altered so as to appear that each one of them had cast his first preference vote in favour of the returned candidate, the appellant, and second preference vote in favour of S. Gurcharan Singh Tohra. On this finding the learned Judge concluded that these four votes were improperly received in favour of returned candidate and improperly refused to the unsuccessful Akali candidate and there has thus been a miscount and a recount was necessary and on the recount the unsuccessful Akali candidate secured 27 first preference votes by the addition of the aforementioned four tampered votes to the 23 first preference votes already polled by him and that deducting four first preference votes from the 23 first preference votes already counted in favour of returned candidate he polled 19 first preference votes. On this recount unsuccessful Akali candidate respondent 1 was shown to have polled first preference votes in excess of the quota and, therefore, there was no necessity to take into account the second preference votes. Accordingly the election petition was allowed and the unsuccessful Akali candidate was declared elected and the election of the returned candidate was set aside. Hence this appeal by the returned candidate.

When the petition was set down for recording oral evidence M. S. Khera, polling and counting agent for respondent 1 was examined on behalf of the petitioners. He was followed by P.W. 13 S. S. Barnala. In his examination in-chief the following two questions were asked : "Q. How many preference did you cast on the ballot paper aforesaid?" This was objected to on behalf of the returned candidate which objection was overruled and the following answer was recorded : "A. I cast only one preference vote and did not cast any second preference in favour of any other candidate". "Q. In whose favour did you cast your first preference vote?" An objection was taken on behalf of the returned candidate that the question violates the secrecy of the ballot as ensured by s. 94 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 ('Act' for short), and, therefore, the question was impermissible. At that stage Civil Miscellaneous Application No. 13-F of 1977 was presented on behalf of the election petitioners purporting to be under s. 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure, requesting the Court that the four tampered postal ballot papers be allowed to be inspected and the concerned witnesses be permitted to be questioned with reference to them when they enter the witness box. The application was contested. Ultimately, the learned Judge by his reasoned order dated

October 25, 1977, granted the application. As a serious exception was taken to a part of this direction, the same may be reproduced in extenso :

"I would accordingly allow the application and direct the inspection and examination of the postal ballot papers in the present case. Inevitably the witnesses relevant to these ballot papers are also allowed to be examined with regard thereto in the interest of justice".

This order was questioned by the returned candidate by filing a petition to obtain special leave to appeal to this Court but subsequently it was withdrawn. Thereafter all the four concerned witnesses were questioned in their respective examination-in-chief with regard to the first preference vote cast by each of them and also a negative answer was taken that none of them had cast his second preference vote.

Mr. P. R. Mridul, learned counsel who appeared for the appellant directed a frontal attack on the order dated October 25, 1977, by which the learned Judge not only allowed the inspection and examination of the postal ballot papers but also permitted the witnesses to be questioned relevant to the ballot papers.

The contention is that the impugned order dated October 25, 1977, is bad in law and unsustainable on facts and if that order is illegal, the evidence permitted pursuant to the order would be inadmissible and if that inadmissible evidence is excluded even if the Court accepts the evidence of the expert examined on behalf of the election petitioners that the four ballot papers were tampered with, yet there would not be further material to show as to what was the vote originally recorded by the voter and the nature and character of simultaneous or subsequent alteration. Consequently, he says that these four postal ballot papers will have to be excluded from counting and if they are so excluded the appellant returned candidate would still be having greater number of first preference votes and his election could not be set aside. This is the fundamental issue in this appeal and it is the appellant's sheet anchor and as it goes to the root of the matter and the fate of appeal substantially hangs on it, in fairness to the appellant the contention may be examined in all its ramifications. There were various limbs of the submission and for charity each submission may be examined separately.

The first limb of the contention is that the Order dated October, 25, 1977, violates the mandate of s. 94 of the Act and strikes at the root of a fundamental principle governing elections in a democratic polity and is, therefore, impermissible. Section 94 of the Act reads as under :

"94. Secrecy of voting not to be infringed—No witness or other person shall be required to state for whom he has voted at an election".

Section 94 cannot be interpreted or examined in isolation. Its scope, ambit and underlying object must be ascertained in the context of the Act in which it finds its place, viz., the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and further in the context of the fact that this Act itself was enacted in exercise of powers conferred by the articles in part XV titled 'Elections' in the Constitution. An Act to give effect to the basic feature of the Constitution adumbrated and boldly proclaimed in the preamble to the Constitution, viz., the people of India constituting into a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, has to be interpreted in a way that helps achieve the constitutional goal. Preamble sets out the political society which we wanted to set up and, therefore, it must be given all importance. The realisation of goals and vision set out in the preamble forms the fabric and permeates the whole scheme of constitution. The goal on the constitutional horizon being of democratic republic, a free and fair election, a fountain spring and cornerstone of democracy, based on universal adult suffrage is the basic. The regulatory procedure for achieving free and fair election for setting up democratic institution in the country is provided in the Act. Further, Siki, C.J., Shelat, Grover, Hegde, Mukherjee and Reddy, JJ. in His Holiness Kesavamanda Bharati Sri Radha Iavarut v. State of Kerala,¹ have in clear and unambiguous terms laid down that republican democratic form of Government is one of the basic and essential features of our Constitution. In Mohinder Singh Gill v. The Chief Election Commissioner New Delhi and Ors.,²

Krishna Iyer, J. has quoted with approval a statement of Sir Winston Churchill which reads as under :

"At the bottom of all tributes paid to democracy is the little man, walking into a little booth, with a little pencil, making a little cross on a little bit of paper—no amount of rhetoric or voluminous discussion can possibly diminish the overwhelming importance of the point".

To adopt it with a slight variation, nothing can diminish the overwhelming importance of that cross or preference indicated by the dumb sealed lip voter. That is his right and the trust reposed by the Constitution in him is that he will act as a responsible citizen choosing his masters for governing the country for the period prescribed by it. Any interpretation of s. 94 must essentially subserve the purpose for which it is enacted. The interpretative process must advance the basic postulate of free and fair election for setting up democratic institution and not retard it. Section 94 cannot be interpreted divorced from the constitutional values enshrined in the Constitution.

To start with it is necessary to examine the format and setting of section 94. It finds place in Chapter III headed "Trial of Election Petitions". A cursory glance at various provisions included in Chapter III from s. 86 to s. 107 would leave no room for doubt that the Chapter prescribes procedure for trial of election petitions. Section 87(3) provides for application of the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act ('Evidence Act' for short) to the trial of election petitions subject to the provisions of the Act. In order to unfetter election petitions from the fetter of property laws a far reaching exception had to be enacted in s. 93 lifting the embargo on the admissibility of documents for want of registration or inadequacy of stamp. Section 95 is to some extent in pari materia with s. 132 of the Evidence Act inasmuch as it does not excuse a witness from answering questions in the trial of an election petition upon the ground that the answer may incriminate him or may expose him to any penalty or forfeiture but extends protection in respect of such answer by giving him a certificate of indemnity in respect of specified offences. Looking to the format and setting, the question is : does s. 94 create merely a processual inhibition against compelling a witness to answer a question disclosing for whom he had voted or does the substantive provision, as was contended on behalf of the appellant, enacted with a view to ensuring total secrecy of ballot as an integral part of free and fair election vouch safed by the Constitution, put a complete embargo on the disclosure for whom the witness voted ? The larger question whether free and fair elections necessarily imply secrecy of voting or to ensure free and fair elections in a given situation secrecy of voting has to yield to the fundamental principle of free and fair election, will be presently examined. At this stage it is necessary to confine to the language in which the provision is couched.

Does s. 94 prevent any one from seeking information about how a person has cast his vote from the mouth of the person or is it the privilege of the voter not to be compelled to disclose for whom he has voted ? The provision is cast in negative language. The important words are "shall be required". The word 'required' has an inbuilt element of compulsion. When it is said that no witness shall be required to state for whom he has voted at an election, on a pure grammatical construction uninhibited by any other consideration it would mean that the witness cannot be compelled against his will to disclose how he has voted or for whom he has voted. When a witness is put in the witness box and he is questioned under oath as to any matter relevant to the issue in any suit or in any civil or criminal proceeding, in which he is called to give evidence, the witness is not excused from answering any question relevant to the matter under enquiry upon any ground including the ground that the answer to such question will criminate or may tend directly or indirectly to criminate such witness or that it will expose or tend directly or indirectly to expose such witness to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind as provided in s. 132 of the Evidence Act. There is a provision to the section which extends protection in respect of such compelled testimony to the extent indicated in the proviso. Section 87(3) of the Act was enacted to avoid any contention that an election petition is neither a civil nor a criminal proceeding and hence s. 132 of the Evidence Act is not attracted.

¹ 1973 Suppl. SCR 1
² (1978) 2SCR 272.

But as the proviso to s. 132 of the Evidence Act extends only a qualified privilege, s. 95 of the Act which is in pari materia with s. 132 of the Evidence Act had to be incorporated in the chapter with its own proviso for a slightly larger protection. In view of the imperative language of s. 132 of the Evidence Act a witness cannot refuse to answer a question which is relevant to the matter under enquiry in which he is called as a witness even on the pain of self-incrimination. In the past in the countries governed by Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence the witness was privileged both from answering question and producing documents the tendency of which was to expose the witness to any criminal charge, penalty or forfeiture (see *Spokes v. Grosvenor Hotel*)³. This privilege was founded upon the maxim *nemo tenetur seipsum producere*, meaning, no one is bound to criminate himself and to place himself in peril. Over a period, as Wigmore puts, it the privilege indirectly and ultimately works for good—for the good of the innocent accused and of the community at large, but directly and concretely it works for ill—for the protection of the guilty and the consequent derangement of civic order and, therefore, there ought to be an end of judicial cant towards crime. The result is that the privilege is withdrawn as clearly transpires from the language of s. 132 of the Evidence Act and the proviso only affords a qualified privilege inasmuch as any such answer which a witness shall be compelled to give under the main part of s. 132 shall not subject him to any arrest or prosecution, or be proved against him in any criminal proceeding except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such answer. One may recall here the constitutional guarantee against self-incrimination as enacted in Article 20(3) which provides that no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. It would, therefore, appear that a witness when questioned in the witness box relevant to the matter in issue in a proceeding in which he is called as a witness has to answer the question put to him and cannot escape the obligation to answer the question even if the answer was likely to incriminate him except to the extent the qualified privilege is extended to him under the proviso. Section 87(2) of the Act provides that the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, be deemed to apply in all respects to the trial of an election petition. Section 95(1) of the Act re-enacts the main part of s. 132 of the Evidence Act. The combined effect of s. 87(2) read with s. 95 of the Act, and omitting s. 94 for the time being, would be that if a witness in an election petition is questioned as to for whom he voted he would be under an obligation to answer that question. The principle of secrecy of ballot necessitated a specific provision excusing the witness from answering such a question which he would be under an obligation to answer under s. 132 of the Evidence Act or s. 95(1) of the Act. Section 94 precedes s. 95 which obliges a witness to answer all questions relevant to the enquiry in an election petition even on the pain of self-incrimination. But for s. 94, the witness could not have avoided answering the question put to him as to for whom he voted.

Secrecy of ballot undoubtedly is an indispensable adjunct of free and fair elections. A voter had to be statutorily assured that he would not be compelled to disclose by any authority as to for whom he voted so that a voter may vote without fear or favour and is free from any apprehension of its disclosure against his will from his own lips. To that extent s. 94 of the Act carves out an exception to s. 132 of the Evidence Act and s. 95 of the Act (see *Dr. Chhotubhai Jivabhai Patel v. Vadilal Lallubhai Mehta and Ors.*) As section 94 carves out an exception to s. 132 of the Evidence Act as also to s. 95 of the Act it was necessary to provide for protection of the witness if he is compelled to answer a question which may tend to incriminate him. Section 95 provides for grant of a certificate of indemnity in the circumstances therein set out. A conspectus of the relevant provisions of the Evidence Act and ss. 93, 94 and 95 of the Act would affirmatively show that they provide for a procedure, including the procedure for examination of witnesses, their rights and obligations in the trial of an election petition. The expression 'witness' used in the section is a pointer and further expression 'other person' extends the protection to a forum outside courts. Section 94, therefore, cannot be singled out as was contended on behalf of the appellant as a substantive provision and being unrelated to the procedure prescribed for trial of election petition. This

conclusion is reinforced by the title of Chapter III "Trial of Election Petitions" because it is legitimate and indeed proper to have recourse to heading and sub-heading given to a group of sections in an Act of Parliament to find guidance for the construction of the words in a statute (see *R. v. Board of Trade, Ex parte St. Martin's Preserving Co. Ltd.*). Coupled with this one can advantageously refer to a known canon of construction that every section of a statute is to be construed with reference to the context and other sections of the Act, so as, as far as possible, to make a consistent enactment of the whole statute.

The marginal note of s. 94 says 'secrecy of voting not to be infringed'. Section 128 of the Act casts an obligation on every officer, clerk, agent or other person to maintain and aid in maintaining secrecy of the voting and they shall not (except for some purpose authorised by or under any law) communicate to any person any information calculated to violate such secrecy. Rule 23(3) of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 (Rules for short) imposes a duty to conceal the serial number of the ballot paper effectively before it is issued at election in any local authorities constituency or by assembly members. Similarly, rules 23(5)(a) and (b) of the Rules provide for effectively maintaining the secrecy of the postal ballot papers in the manner prescribed therein. Rules 31(2), 38(4), 39(1), (5), (6) and (8), 40(1) second proviso, 38A(4), 39A(1) and (2) and similar other rules provide for maintaining secrecy of ballot. It cannot be gainsaid that various provisions referred to above ensure secrecy of ballot and even s. 94 has been enacted to relieve a person from a situation where he may be obliged to divulge for whom he has voted under testimonial compulsion. Secrecy of ballot can be appropriately styled as a postulate of constitutional democracy. It enshrines a vital principle of parliamentary institutions set up under the constitution. It subserves a very vital public interest in that an elector or a voter should be absolutely free in exercise of his franchise untrammeled by any constraint which includes constraint as to the disclosure. A remote or distinct possibility that at some point a voter may under a compulsion of law be forced to disclose for whom he has voted would act as a positive constraint and check on his freedom to exercise his franchise in the manner he freely chooses to exercise. Therefore, it can be said with confidence that this postulate of constitutional democracy rests on public policy.

Having said this, the substantial question is whether s. 94 enacts an absolute prohibition or a total embargo on a voter being questioned about how he voted which will infringe the secrecy of a ballot? The question is whether it is the privilege of the voter to refuse to answer a question as to for whom he voted or in order to ensure the secrecy of ballot there is a total embargo and absolute prohibition on finding out through the mouth of a voter for whom he voted? Is it inviolable in any situation, or contingency? Undoubtedly, secrecy of ballot is a key-stone in the arch of constitutional democracy and that it rests on public policy, namely, that a voter shall be free from any kind of constraint or fear or untrammelled by any apprehension while voting. But this basic postulate of constitutional democracy, namely, secrecy of ballot was formulated not in any abstract situation or to be put on a pedestal and worshipped but for achieving another vital principle sustaining constitutional democracy viz., free and fair election.

Free and fair election are the main-spring of a healthy democratic life and a barometer of its strength and vitality. Electoral administration must, therefore, be free from pressure and interference of the executive and legislature. It should be able to secure fairness to all parties and candidates. An awareness by the people of the significance of their vote and the need for them to exercise it responsibility and as assurance that the voter would be able to exercise the franchise untrammelled by any fear and apprehension of any adverse consequence flowing therefrom are the main ingredients of a truly democratic and successful electoral system (see *Elections in India* by R. P. Bhalla). If free and fair election is the life-blood of constitutional democracy and if secrecy of ballot was ensured to achieve the larger public purpose of free and fair elections either both must be complimentary to each other and co-exist or one must yield to the other to serve the larger public interest.

³. (1897) 2 QB 124.

⁴. (1971) 12 G.L.R. 850 at 860.

⁵. (1965) 1 O.D. 603 at 607.

This situation immediately raises the question of construction of s. 94. Does it lend itself open to two constructions? If so, are there inner indicia to prefer one to the other? Can external aid be sought for correct construction to unravel the intention of the Parliament in enacting s. 94?

It was said that s. 94 lends itself open to one construction alone. It is cast in negative language which usually is treated as absolute. Proceeding further it was said that this negative provision admits of no exception and enacts an absolute prohibition. Provisions cast in negative words are generally treated as absolute admitting of no exception. But this is not a universal rule. The words 'negative' and 'affirmative' statutes mean nothing in particular. The question is, what was the intendment? Emphasis is more easily demonstrated when statute is negative than when it is affirmative but the question is one of intendment (see Mayor of London v. R.)⁶. If language is open to two constructions one must ascertain the intendment, the mischief sought to be remedied and the remedy provided to cure the mischief (see Victoria Sporting Club Ltd. v. Hannam)⁷. And in such a situation the Court must escalate in favour of that construction which carries out the intendment behind enactment and accords with reason and fairplay.

Two possible constructions are, firstly, that the section casts an absolute prohibition and seals the mouth of the voter permanently and admits of no exception in which he can divulge his vote, and secondly, that it is a privilege of the voter to disclose his vote if he voluntarily chooses to do so but he cannot be compelled by court or any other authority to divulge his vote. Which of the two constructions advances the object of enactment?

If s. 94 is interpreted to mean to be a privilege of the voter to divulge or not to divulge how he voted and if he chooses not to divulge, s. 94 protects him inasmuch as he cannot be compelled to divulge that information, then it does not stand in conflict with the other important principle of free and fair elections to sustain parliamentary democracy. When it is said that no witness or other person shall be required to state for whom he has voted at an election, it only means that both in the Court when a person is styled as a witness and outside the Court when he may be questioned about how he voted though he would not have the character or the qualification of a witness yet in either situation he is free to refuse to answer the question without incurring any penalty or forfeiture. That guarantees the vital principle behind secrecy of ballot in that the voter would be able to vote uninhibited by fear. But if he chooses to open his lips of his own free will without direct or indirect compulsion and waive the privilege, nothing prevents him from disclosing how he voted. No provision was brought to our notice which would expose him to any penalty of a voter voluntarily chooses to disclose how he voted or for whom he voted. Section 128 has nothing to do with the voter disclosing for whom he voted. It casts an obligation of secrecy on those connected with the process of election and not on the voter.

If the other construction is adopted, the mischief thereby perpetrated can be demonstrably established. One can then manipulate the vote cast by a voter and poor voter will be helpless and unable to assist the Court by his testimony which is the best direct evidence to establish for whom he voted and what mischief has been played with his vote.

The interpretation of s. 94 which appeals to us ensures free and fair elections. Secrecy of ballot was mooted to ensure free and fair elections. If the very secrecy of ballot instead of ensuring free and fair elections strikes at the root of the principle of free and fair elections this basic postulate of democracy would be utilised for undoing free and fair elections which provide life-blood to parliamentary democracy. If secrecy of ballot instead of ensuring free and fair elections is used, as is done in this case, to defeat the very public purpose for which it is enacted, to suppress a wrong coming to light and to protect a fraud on the election process or even to defend a crime, viz., forgery of ballot papers, this principle of secrecy of ballot will have to yield to the larger principle of free and fair elections.

It was, however, contended that like secrecy of ballot the concept of purity of election is one of the essential postulates of a democratic process but the concept of purity of elections is not an esoteric principle but a principle enshrined in and codified by the provisions of the Act. Says, Mr. Mridul, that this principle is operative only to the extent it is enacted in the various provisions of the Act and vague, theoretical concept of purity not articulated in the provisions of law cannot be the basis for overriding the concept of secrecy which is expressly provided for in s. 94 of the Act. Reference was made to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Act and to N. P. Ponnuswami v. Returning Officer, Namakkal Constituency and others⁸, where it was observed that the Act is a self-contained enactment so far as elections are concerned which means that whenever one has to ascertain the true position in regard to any matter connected with the elections, one has only to look at the Act and the Rules made thereunder. Undoubtedly, the Act is a self-contained Code but the Act was enacted in exercise of the power conferred by part XV of the Constitution which envisages setting up of an independent Election Commission. Article 326 ensures that elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage. Article 327 confers power on Parliament to make provision with respect to all matters relating to or in connection with elections to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State including the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitution of such House or Houses. The preamble to the Constitution enshrines a solemn declaration to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist secular democratic Republic. Therefore, the Act enacted pursuant to a power conferred by the Constitution for setting up parliamentary institutions in this country envisaged by the Constitution for the governance of this country cannot be interpreted divorced from the constitutional values enshrined in the Constitution. And there is one fundamental principle which permeates through all democratically elected parliamentary institutions, viz., to set them up by free and fair election. It is not an a priori concept but of cherished constitutional goal oriented value. Secrecy of ballot though undoubtedly a vital principle for ensuring free and fair elections, it was enshrined in law to subserve the larger public interest, namely, purity of election for ensuring free and fair election. The principle of secrecy of ballot cannot stand aloof or in isolation and in confrontation to the foundation of free and fair elections, viz., purity of election. They can co-exist but as stated earlier, where one is used to destroy the other, the first one must yield to principle of purity of election in larger public interest. In fact secrecy of ballot, a privilege of the voter, is not inviolable and may be waived by him as a responsible citizen of this country to ensure free and fair election and to unravel foul play.

An apprehension was, however, voiced that the principle of secrecy enshrined in s. 94 of the Act having been enacted in public interest and it being a prohibition based on public policy, it cannot be waived. Reliance was placed on Basheer Nath v. The Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi and Rajasthan and Another⁹, where the question whether the doctrine of waiver can be invoked when the constitutional or statutory guarantee of a right is not conceived in public interest or when it does not affect the jurisdiction of the authority infringing the said right, was examined. It was held that if the privilege conferred or the right created by the statute is solely for the benefit of the individual, he can waive it. It was, however, said that even in those cases the Courts invariably administered a caution that having regard to the nature of the right some precautionary and stringent conditions should be applied before the doctrine is invoked or applied. In Behram Khurshed Pesikka v. The State of Bombay¹⁰, it was observed that fundamental rights have not been put in the Constitution merely for individual benefit, though ultimately they come into operation in considering individual rights. They have been put there as a matter of public policy and the doctrine of waiver can have no application to provisions of law which have been enacted as a matter of constitutional policy. Undoubtedly, where a prohibition enacted is founded on public policy courts

⁶. (1848) 3 Q.B. 30

⁷. (1969) 2 W.L.R. 454

⁸. 1952 SCR 218 at 230.

⁹. 1959 Suppl. 1 SCR 528 at 610.

¹⁰. (1955) 1 SCR 613 at 654.

should be slow to apply the doctrine of waiver but this approach overlooks the fact that if a privilege was granted for the benefit of an individual, in the instant case for the benefit of voter, even if it was conferred to advance a principle enacted in public interest nonetheless the person for whose benefit the privilege was enacted has a right to waive it because the very concept of privilege inheres a right to waive it. And where a voter his privilege not to be compelled to disclose for whom he voted, if he wants to run the gamut of risk of disclosure it does not violate any other principle because it was enacted to help him to vote free from any inhibition or fear or apprehension of being subjected to some calamity. To hold otherwise is to perpetuate the very mischief which is sought to be suppressed. The inescapable conclusion is that s. 94 encats qualified privilege in favour of a voter not to be compelled to disclose for whom he voted but if he chooses to volunteer the information s. 94 is not violated.

Having dealt with the question of construction of s. 94 of the Act on first principle, a reference to the precedents to which our attention was drawn would buttress our conclusion. In the Queen versus Beardshall, 11 at a trial of indictment against a Deputy Returning Officer, for offence under the Ballot Act, 1872, charging him with having fraudulently placed papers purporting to be, but to his knowledge not being, ballot papers in the ballot box, Blackburn, J. allowed the counterfoils and marked register produced under the aforesaid order to be given in evidence, and the face of the voting papers to be inspected so as to show how the votes appeared to have been given. Upholding this order, Kelly, C.B., observed that, "the legislature has not doubt provided that secrecy shall be preserved with respect to ballot papers and all documents connected with what is now made a secret mode of election. But this secrecy is subject to a condition essential to the due administratively of justice and the prevention of fraud, forgery, and other illegal acts affecting the purity and legality of elections".

Lush, J., observed as under :

"It was argued that secrecy was the only object of the Ballot Act; but I do not agree to the proposition. Secrecy was one object the other was to secure purity of election; and it is difficult to say which is most important."

It thus clearly transpires that ordinarily secrecy of ballot has to be guarded but where secrecy of the ballot itself is sought to be availed of as a protective sheath against disclosure of fraud, forgery or wrongful conduct, it must yield in the larger public interest to ensure purity of free and fair election.

Schofield in "Parliamentary Elections", 3rd Edn., p. 543, states the law as under :

"Evidence may be called but witnesses must not be asked for whom they voted for no person who has voted at the election shall in any legal proceeding to question the election or return be required to state for whom he voted. There would appear to be no objection to the witness volunteering this information particularly in a case of personation".

It was however, said that Schofield's statement of law should not be accepted because this proposition is not noted in Halsbury's Laws of England, 4th Edn. vol. 15, p. 494, para 909, wherein on the question of secrecy of vote the following statement of law is to be found :

"A witness may not be required to disclose for whom he has voted and it is only in those cases where he has publicly held himself out as belonging to some political party that he may be asked to which party he belongs.

The Court may not discover how a person has voted until it has been proved that he voted and his vote has been declared to be void".

A passage at page 210 in Parker's Conduct of Parliamentary Elections, 1970 Edn., was read out to us in support of the contention that there are certain provisions in an election

law containing an absolute enactment which must be obeyed strictly and a breach of which will render the vote void. There is no reference to a provision similar to one found in s. 94 of the Act nor any decision quoted to show its scope and ambit.

In American Jurisprudence, 2d Vol. 26, page 166, paras 347 and 348 it is stated as under :

As an incident of the secret ballot system and in Order to preserve the purity and independence of the exercise of the elective franchise, the rule is well established that a legal and honest voter is privileged from testifying as to the candidate for whom he cast his vote.....the privilege of a legal voter to refuse to testify for whom he cast his ballot may be waived by the voter but since the privilege is personal to the voter, it may be waived only by him".

In corpus Juris Secundum, Vol. 29 para 278, it is stated as under :

"In the absence of proof of claim of fraud, illegality, or irregularity, parol evidence is not admissible to contradict a ballot, and a voter will not be permitted to testify that he voted in a manner different from that shown by his ballot.

However, a voter may testify that another ballot has been substituted for the one he cast, or that his ballot has been changed since it was cast".

In para 281 in the same volume it is stated as under :

"The policy of the law is to protect legal voters in the secrecy of the ballot. Accordingly a legal voter cannot be compelled to disclose for whom he voted, in the absence of a showing of fraud on the part of the election officers sufficient to invalidate the returns; and it has been held that the same considerations of public policy which relieve the voter himself from being compelled to testify for whom he voted should prevent other proof of that fact".

"Exemption a personal privilege—By the weight of authority the exemption from obligation to disclose the characters of his vote can be claimed only by the voter himself, and, if he sees fit to answer the question, there can be no objection to the testimony, but, according to some authorities, in an election contest voters cannot be permitted to testify at all as to how they voted".

Having anxiously examined the matter both on principle and precedent, there is no gainsaying the fact that s.94 of the Act enacts a privilege in favour of the voter in that no one can compel him to disclose for whom he voted but the privilege ends there for it he desires to waive the privilege and volunteers to give information as to for whom he voted, neither s. 94 nor any provision of the Act is violated. No one can prevent him from doing so nor a complaint can be entertained from any one including the person who wants to keep the voter's mouth sealed as to why he disclosed for whom he voted. The learned Judge was therefore, justified in permitting the four voters who were examined as witness to waive the privilege and then disclose for whom each one of them voted. If any one of them wanted to claim the privilege, neither the Court nor any other authority could have compelled him to open his mouth and he could have kept his lips sealed but there the embargo placed by s. 94 ends. Once the voter chooses to waive the privilege and volunteers to disclose for whom he voted there is no contravention of s.94 nor any other provision of the Act and there is no illegality involved in it.

It was however, contended that apart from the prohibition enacted in s. 94 ensuring secrecy of ballot, the order dated October 25, 1977, is erroneous and unsustainable on facts disclosed in the petition and the evidence recorded till the date of the order. It was contended that the allegations in this behalf in the election petition are vague and wholly devoid of particulars. Says, Mr. Mridul, that virtually the petitioners themselves confess this position when they say that they

were hardly in a position to make any specific assertion, a fact demonstrably established, that the election petitioners were not in a position to state the exact method and process adopted by the returning officer and his associates in tampering with the postal ballots. Undoubtedly, in para 18 of the petition the election petitioners have said that they are not in a position to state the exact method and process adopted by the returning officer and his accomplices to tamper with the postal ballots. This is in substance a petition for recount. True recount cannot be ordered just for the asking. A petition for recount after inspection of the ballot papers must contain an adequate statement on material facts on which the petitioner relies in support of his case and secondly the Tribunal must be *prima facie* satisfied that in order to decide the dispute and to do complete justice between the parties an inspection of the ballot papers is necessary. The discretion conferred in this behalf should not be exercised in such a way so as to enable the applicant to indulge in a roving inquiry with a view to fishing out material for declaring the election void. Only on the special facts of a given case sample inspection may be ordered to lend further assurance to the *prima facie* satisfaction of the Court regarding the truth of the allegations made for a recount and not for the purpose of fishing out materials. This is well settled by a catena of decisions. (See Jitendra Bahadur Singh v. Krishna Behari & Ors.¹² Smt. Sumitra Devi v. Sheo Shankar Prasad Yadav & Ors.,¹³ Bhabhi v. Sheo Govind & Ors.¹⁴ Ram Autar Singh Bhaduria v. Ram Gopal Singh & Ors.,¹⁵ and R. Narayanan v. S. Semmalai & Ors.¹⁶).

The petition over in the petition that the returning officer in collaboration and conspiracy with the Superintendents of Jails and under the directions of Giani Zail Singh the then Chief Minister, to help the present appellant, tampered with the postal ballots and changed four of them to this extent that they should be considered and counted as first preference votes for the appellant instead of respondent 1, the unsuccessful candidate. There is also an assertion that when the postal ballot papers were sorted out for the purpose of counting, M. S. Khera, P.W. 2, the counting agent of respondent 1 found to his dismay that the four postal ballot papers were tampered with and the manner in which the tampering appeared to have been done has also been set out in the petition. It was also stated that there was overwriting and there were interpolations in the ballot papers in as much as what was originally first preference vote was made to appear second preference and the first preference vote was indicated in favour of the appellant. It was alleged that the counting agent M. S. Khera and his companions objected to receiving the four tampered postal ballot papers in favour of the appellant. This shows that there were sufficient allegations in the election petition about the tampering of four postal ballot papers. Undoubtedly, the method employed in tampering being hatched in and carried out in secrecy may not be known or may not come to light but the result of tampering became manifest as soon as the postal ballot papers were taken out of the envelopes and sorted out for counting. Coupled with this one must remember that eight electors being members of the Legislative Assembly had voted by postal ballot. Those who opted for postal ballot papers were detainees detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. Who they were was known to every one in as much as seven of them belonged to Akali Party and one was a member of Jan Sangh. Their political alignments were known. Therefore, when the postal ballot papers were opened and the counting agent of Akali candidate respondent 1 found that four out of eight postal ballot papers appeared to have been tampered with it was easy for him to deduce that the four voters belonging to Akali Party, if the ballot disclosed a true state of affairs, had cast their votes in favour of the appellant, a candidate opposed to the official Akali candidate. Simultaneously a mere glance at those tampered postal ballot papers would show that the tampering was rather crude and no expertise was necessary to form an opinion that these four postal ballot papers were tampered. And these allegations have been made in the

petition. A petition for a recount on the allegation of miscount or error in counting is based upon not specific allegation of indiscounting but errors which may indicate a miscount and recount becomes necessary. When it is alleged that postal ballot papers were tampered with, the implication in law is that those postal ballot papers have been wrongly received in favour of a candidate not entitled to the same and improperly refused in favour of the candidate entitled to the same, and this is a miscount and a recount is necessary. In the very nature of things the allegation can be not on each specific instance of an error or counting or miscount but a broad allegation indicating error in counting or miscount necessitating a recount.

Coupled with the allegation in the petition, when the election petitioners started examining the witnesses on their behalf, Shri M. S. Khera, P.S. 2 a practising Advocate and counting agent for the unsuccessful Akali candidate gave evidence to the effect that when eight envelopes containing postal ballot papers were taken up for counting two of them were found properly sealed and seal of the Superintendent of the Jail was decipherable. However, the wax seal on the other six envelopes containing ballot papers was not decipherable at all. He said that these six envelopes containing ballot papers did not have the seal of the Superintendent was Jail from where they were despatched. His evidence was further to the effect that after the small inner envelopes containing the ballot papers were opened and the ballot papers were put down on the table with their faces in reverse so that the agents and candidate could not see as to for whom the vote had been cast, he kept a close watch. Thereafter the ballot box was opened, and folded ballot papers were unfold and mixed up with the postal ballot papers. There after, according to him all these ballot papers were placed in different trays earmarked for the candidates and counted with regard to their preferences. Then comes the very important statement which may be extracted :

"When this was done, I noticed that the bundle of the returned candidate S. Raghbir Singh contained for postal ballot papers and these had first preference in favour of the returned candidate S. Raghbir Singh and second preference in favour of S. Gurcharan Singh Tohra. The reason only which I could detect this was that the pencil used for marking first preference in the both was a red one whilst the postal ballots on the other hand had been marked with blue ink and one of them had been marked with red-ball-point. It was, therefore, that I could detect that these were postal ballots. My suspicious were at once aroused because I could not conceive that the postal ballots which wore from the leaders of the Akali Party could be of second preference for Mr. G. S. Tohra.

I then asked the Returning Officer to recount the ballot papers of the returned candidate as I seriously doubted the counting thereof. He did so and in the process of this recount I particularly kept a sharp eye on these for ballot papers. Indeed I asked him to count the ballot papers for the third time and he complied with my request as my object was to see as minutely and as surely as possible these ballot papers. In the process aforesaid I found that two of the four postal ballot papers which were marked with a blue ink were heavily overwritten and especially so as regards the marking for the second preference. The third ballot paper was not as heavily overwritten but it was clear that this also had been so done twice or thrice. As regards the fourth ballot paper marked with a red ball-point the second preference marking showed a difference in colour of the two lines and as distinguished from the other three which were marked in the oman whilst this contained two parallel lines for two. From these observations at least I was convinced that the postal ballot papers had been tampered. The aforesaid tampering was in the column opposite the name of S. Gurcharan Singh Tohra".

If the allegations in the petition coupled with the evidence of P.W. 2, M. S. Khera, the counting agent is evaluated, what further proof was needed for inspection of ballot papers? His cross-examination on the relevant point, to say the least,

12. (1970) I SCR 852.

13. (1973) 2 SCR 920.

14. 1975 Suppl. SCR 202.

15. (1976) 1 SCR 191.

16. (1980) 1 SCR 571.

is inept and the witness has remained unshaken. It was, however, contended that evidence of M. S. Khera should not be accepted because he was an interested and partisan witness and his evidence lacked credibility because there was no contemporaneous follow up action taken by him by raising Objection in writing and as a practising advocate he was expected to know that such a serious mal-practice when noticed by him should have found its place in a contemporaneous written record. It was said that he was aware of the necessity of raising a written objection because on an earlier occasion he in fact did so when voter Shri Karnail Singh Marhari had shown his ballot paper to Shri Prithi Pal Singh which is impermissible. It was also said that election petitioners after making serious allegations in the petition, should the witness box and therefore the case should be rejected. The criticism is not well marited. Non-appearance of election petitioners in the witness box has to be appreciated in the background of the nature of allegations. And let it be noted that the appellant against whom various allegations were made equally shied off from the witness box. Further, in view of the nature of the allegations, P.W.2 M. S. Khera and the four voters would provide the best evidence. The accusation that P.W.2 M. S. Khera is not an independent witness may be appreciated in the light of the fact that in an election fought on party lines the election agent, the polling agent and the counting agent of any candidate would ordinarily be one who shares his political philosophy and owes allegiance to the party discipline. The undisputed fact that he was a counting agent establishes his presence at the relevant time. After postal ballot papers were taken out and mixed up and then unfolded for the purpose of counting, if the counting agent keeps a watchful eye he is bound to notice the glaring tampering. He did in fact lodge an oral protest and at his instance recount was ordered thrice. His failure to prepare and submit a contemporaneous written record of what he had noticed cannot detract from his evidence. And a written contemporaneous protest at the counting is not a condition precedent to filing an election petition for recount. It thus clearly transpires that the allegation in the petition coupled with the evidence of M. S. Khera would rather satisfy the test laid down by this Court, namely, that the learned judge had material to be prima facie satisfied that in order to decide the dispute and to do complete justice between the parties an inspection of ballot papers was necessary. The discretion used in this behalf is amply justified.

Once the inspection of ballot papers was permitted and the four voters P.W.13 S. S. Barnala, P.W.14 Jagdev Singh Talwandi, P.W. 15 Jaswinder Singh Brar and P.W. 16 Parkash Singh Badal were examined and each one was shown his ballot paper and each one volunteered to give information as to for whom he voted, it became crystal clear that their ballot papers were tampered with. In an election of a member of Council of States, the election is by a system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Each voter had to show his preference by marking his first, second preference, etc. and he may mark as many preferences as there are candidates. But no candidate can mark his first preference for more than one candidate which is done would render his vote invalid (vide Rule 73 of the Rules). The four voters in their respective evidence emphatically stated that each one of them cast his first preference vote in favour of the Akali candidate respondent I and did not cast second preference vote in favour of any one else. Their ballot papers show that their first preference is in favour of the appellant a candidate opposed to the Akali candidate and the second preference is in favour of the Akali candidate. This evidence was objected to on two grounds, firstly, that it violates secrecy of ballot, and secondly, that the witnesses answered the question and there is nothing to show that they volunteered the information. When it is said that no witness would be required to disclose for whom he has voted it does not mean that he cannot be questioned but it nearly implies a privilege of the voter to refuse to answer the question without incurring any liability and if the witness volunteers the information even in answer to a question, S. 94 of the Act is not violated. Coupled with this is the evidence of the expert P.W.17 Dewan K. S. Puri. On this evidence it is affirmatively established that these four ballot papers have been tampered with and the alteration of ballot papers disclosing tampering to the effect that in each case the voter cast his first preference vote for respondent 1 which was altered to show second

preference vote, and against the name of the appellant a first preference vote is indicated. A mere causal or cursory glance at the four ballot papers would convince even a lay man that these ballot papers have been tampered with. To say the least, the tampering is rather crude and lacks fineness. In the light of this evidence R.W. 1 Partap Singh, the Returning Officer, cuts a sorry figure. He has an ostrich like attitude because he observes no tampering. His evidence has to be discarded.

Mr. Mridul frankly said on behalf of the appellant that the finding of the learned judge that these four ballot papers have been tampered with is not questioned in this appeal. With his usual fairness he said that this Court may proceed upon the basis that these four ballot papers have been tampered with. He made it abundantly clear that the limited concession on behalf of the appellant is that the four ballot papers show overwritings and difference in ink and the use of different instruments. This concession spares us the agonising task of re-appraisal of evidence of two experts. But even here both the experts are agreed that there is overwriting, the variance being the source of overwriting. In fact, in an election appeal under S. 116A of the Act this Court does not ordinarily interfere with the finding of fact reached by the High Court particularly when the High Court comes to a conclusion on appreciation of all material evidence placed before it. As a corollary this Court would be slow to interfere with such findings of fact based on appraisal of evidence unless there is something radically wrong with the approach of the learned judge trying the election petition (see Ramji Lal v. Ram Babu Maheshwari & Anr. (17) D. Gopala Reddy v. S. Bai Talpalikar & Ors. (18) and Smt. Sumitra Devi).

It must, therefore, be held succinctly established that the four ballot papers of the four witnesses have been tampered with and if their evidence is to be accepted, the tampering is to the effect that each one of them had cast his first preference vote in favour of respondent 1 but it was altered to show that it was second preference vote and the first preference vote was cast in favour of the appellant.

Mr. Mridul, however, contended that in the circumstances disclosed in this case a possibility that the tampering was indulged into by the very four votes cannot be ruled out and it is impermissible to further probe into the matter.

This argument has merely to be mentioned to be rejected. Eight postal ballot papers were received. Out of the detained M.I.A. votes under Maintenance of Internal Security Act, seven belonged to Akali Party and one to Jan Sangh. Akali Party and Jan Sangh had aligned against Indian National Congress. Detenues exercised the option of voting by postal ballot. Strength of the constituency, i.e. Punjab Legislative Assembly and the partywise strength at the relevant time was under :

Indian National Congress	65 members.
Communist Party of India	10 members.
Akali Party	25 members.
Jan Sangh	1 member.
Communist Party (Marxist)	1 member.

Total : 102 members.

Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India had aligned in this election. Similarly, Akali Party, Jan Sangh and Communist Party (Marxist) had aligned in opposition. Now, when the election is by the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, it is easy to work out the mechanics of voting party strength-wise after ascertaining the quota. Being conscious of this position the Indian National Congress fielded only two candidates. Appellant was not a candidate of the Indian National Congress. He was in fact claiming to be an independent

candidate but the respondent contend that he was supported by the then Chief Minister Giani Zail Singh who was keen to snatch the third seat though on the purely arithmetical calculation and partywise voting there was no ghost of a chance for him to be elected. The quota was worked out at 21.51 first preference votes. Even if the two official candidates of Indian National Congress were assigned specific votes to the extent of quota only, the third candidate supported by that party would have 14 first preferences Congress votes and 10 first preference votes of the Communist Party of India. Against that, the Akali candidate would have 27 first preference votes. As a measure of abundant caution the Congress Party seems to have divided its votes between two of its candidates as would be evident from the result of voting that the two candidates secured 29 and 27 first preference votes. Thus 56 first preference votes from among the combined strength of 75 of the Congress and Communist Party of India were appropriated by the two official candidates. The third candidate could at best expect 19 first preference votes. He has secured 23 first preference votes. Mr. Mridul urged that these four voters deliberately pretended to vote for Akali Party candidate so as to avoid any disciplinary action by the Akali Party but in fact they were keen to vote for the appellant. This necessitates examination of who these four voters are. Out of the four, one is Sardar S. S. Barnala who, when he gave evidence, was Member of Parliament elected on Akali ticket an associate of Janata Party and was a Member of the Central Cabinet. Second was Sardar Prakash Singh Badal who was elected on Akali ticket and associated with Janata Party and joined first as Cabinet Minister in 1977 March when Janata Party was returned to power in 1977 general elections and then subsequently he became Chief Minister of Punjab. The third was Sardar Jagdev Singh Talwandi who was a member of working committee and subsequently became the Vice President of Akali Dal and since the death of Sant Fateh Singh he was President of the Akali Dal. The last is Sardar Jaswinder Singh Brar who was elected to Punjab Legislative Assembly on Akali ticket. He had courted arrest in response to a call given by the Party. He became a Minister when Akali Party formed Ministry after the election to the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1977. Coupled with this is the fact that all the four were arrested under Maintenance of Internal Security Act by the Government led by Giani Zail Singh who was alleged to be supporting the appellant in his bid to get elected. Even though it is pointed out that there were defections from the Akali Party it is difficult to believe that these members who belonged to the hard core of the Akali Party, denied their liberty by a Party in power and opposed to it, would ever contemplate voting for a protege of the Chief Minister whose Government was responsible for deprivation of their liberty. Again, these four persons were detained in three different jails. There was no meeting of the minds that in each case, unless a case of mental telepathy is made out, each started with a hesitation to vote for Akali Party and, therefore, voted for respondent 1 and before the ballot paper was sealed in an envelope specially provided for the same he changed his mind and indulged into overwriting indicating that the first preference vote was cast in favour of the appellant. Unless a number of fortuitous circumstances and some untenable surmises are indulged into, it is impossible to entertain this contention. And as for defections from party, less said the better in this judgment because like the biblical phrase "Let that man cast the first stone who has not committed a sin". Similarly, "Let that Party complain of defections whose birth is not rooted in defections or has not suffered defections". And against this innuendo there is the evidence of the four witnesses to whom no such suggestion was made and it has remained unshaken. Common course of human conduct and prudent men's approach militates against acceptance of such contention.

It is, therefore, an inescapable conclusion that after each of these four voters cast his first preference vote in favours of the Akali candidate and handed in sealed envelopes but before the envelopes containing the ballot papers were opened at the time of counting someone has indulged into mischief to tampering with these votes. That the votes have been tampered with has not been questioned. The nature of tampering and the advantage derived thereby is self evident. 377 GI/80-2

The question then is, who would be interested in this tampering? It must be confessed that there is no direct evidence on this point and presumably there could be none on such a point unless some accomplice betrays the confidence of the conspirators. Petitioners made serious allegations against the Returning Officer but that again is a matter of surmise. It is not possible to say that the Returning Officer obliged the then Chief Minister and was amply rewarded. So also we need not examine the suggestion that the Sub-Post Master was amply rewarded. The most uncongenial fact that stares into the face is that these four ballot papers have been tampered with and the tampering has benefited none else than the appellant. We say no more.

The second limb of the submission was that even if the tampering of the four ballot papers is held proved, in view of the provision contained in S. 64A of the Act the election petitioners could have obtained relief from the Election Commission as befit the circumstances of the case but not the relief granted to them. Section 64A (1) reads as under :

"64A. Destruction, loss, etc., of ballot papers at the time of counting—(1) If at any time before the counting of votes is completed any ballot papers used at a polling station or at a place fixed for the poll are unlawfully taken out of the custody of the returning officer or are accidentally or intentionally destroyed or lost or are damaged or tampered with, to such an extent that the result of the poll at that polling station or place cannot be ascertained, the returning officer shall forthwith report the matter to the Election Commission".

Undoubtedly S. 64A comprehends tampering of ballot papers used at a polling station to such an extent that the result of the poll at that polling station cannot be so ascertained, the procedure prescribed in that section can be availed of. Section 64A envisages a situation where tampering, damaging, destruction or loss of ballot papers used at a polling station is on such a large scale that the result of the poll at that polling station cannot be ascertained. Such is not the situation. Here four ballot papers received as postal ballot papers are shown to have been tampered with. They were sent from different jails. It cannot be said that because of this tampering the votes cast by the ballot papers could not be ascertained. On the contrary they can be succinctly ascertained and have in fact been ascertained. Therefore, S.64A is not attracted in the facts and circumstances of this case.

Alternatively it was contended that where certain ballot papers are shown to have been tampered with, all that a Court ought to do is to ignore them and it is not open to the Court to attempt to ascertain as to for whom the vote was cast. Support was sought for this proposition from an observation of this Court in Jagannath Rao v. Raj Kishore & Ors.,¹⁹ wherein, after recording a finding that the ballot papers have been tampered with in the High Court at the time of inspection it was observed that in the circumstances the only proper course was to proceed on the basis that the decision of the Returning Officer should be presumed to be correct, and there was no point in the Court trying to find out as to which candidate had obtained more valid votes. The decision does not purport to lay down a wider proposition canvassed on behalf of the appellant in this case that as soon as it is shown that some ballot papers have been tampered with, the Court has merely to chart an easy course of rejecting those ballot papers. Such an approach, apart from anything else, would be a premium on unfair election practice. Where voting is by the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, if a tampering as of the nature indulged into in this case is brought to light, the necessity of rejecting such ballot papers as invalid would give an unfair advantage to the very person who indulged into such practise. Rule 56 of 1961 Rules would shed some light on this point. Sub-rule (2) provides various situations in which the returning officer is under an obligation to reject a ballot paper. It does not refer to a tampered ballot paper though it refers to damaged and mutilated ballot paper and how it should be dealt with. Sub-rule (2) further provides that every ballot paper which is not rejected under the rule shall be counted as one.

valid vote. And in this case the Returning Officer did not reject the ballot paper as being invalid. In such a situation once tampering is held proved if the circumstances permit and evidence of unquestionable character is available it would be perfectly legitimate for the court in an election petition to ascertain for whom the vote was cast before it was tampered with and if it can be ascertained as a valid vote it must be accepted as such. Any other approach has an inbuilt tendency to give an unfair advantage either to the candidate who himself might have indulged in tampering or someone who must have acted for his benefit.

In this context it was further contended that the Court should not examine the question of benefit which is an equitable principle as it belongs to the doctrine of equity known as that of unjust enrichment. This question does not arise in the situation disclosed in this appeal and it is not necessary to examine the same.

It was lastly contended that the grievance made by the election petitioners in the petition and sought to be established in the case could not be comprehended under S.100 of the Act and, therefore, no relief could be granted either to respondent 1 or to the election petitioners. Section 100 sets out grounds for declaring election to be void. The relevant portion of S.100(1)(d)(iii) provides as under :

"100. Grounds for declaring election to be void—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) if the High Court is of opinion—

(d) that the result of the election, in so far as it concerns a returned candidate, has been materially affected—

(iii) by the improper reception, refusal or rejection of any vote or the reception of any vote which is void,

the High Court shall declare the election of the returned candidate to be void".

Section 100(1)(d)(iii) comprehends a situation where the result of an election in so far as it concerns a returned candidate has been materially affected by improper reception, or improper refusal of any vote or the reception of any vote which is void. The adjective 'improper' qualifies not only the word 'reception' but also the word 'refusal'. When a vote is received by the returning officer at the time of counting it implies two things, that it is not only received as a valid vote but that the valid vote is cast in favour of one of the contesting candidates at the election. Similarly, when it is said that there is improper refusal of any vote it implies again two things, viz., a vote which ought to have been accepted as valid vote has been improperly refused as an invalid vote, or there is an improper refusal to accept the vote in favour of a particular candidate. On a pure grammatical construction of the relevant clause it cannot be gainsaid that an improper reception of any vote or an improper refusal of any vote implies not only reception or refusal of a vote intended to be invalid or valid, as the case may be, and consequently reception in favour of any contesting candidate at the election which would simultaneously show the vote being refused in counting to any other candidate at the election. The expression 'refusal' implies 'refuse to accept' and the expression 'reception' implies 'refuse to reject'. Apart from the setting and the context in which the clause finds its place, in its interpretation it is to be borne in mind that it seeks to specify one of the grounds for declaring an election to be void. In this situation the expressions 'improper reception' and 'improper refusal' have to be interpreted as would carry out the purpose underlying the provision contained in S.100.

In the instant case the contention is that each of the four voters cast his first preference vote in favour of respondent 1 and did not cast any second preference vote at the time when each of them exercised his franchise and subsequently these four ballot papers were tampered with by altering them to show that not only each of the four voters cast both first and second preference votes but each of them had cast his first preference vote in favour of the appellant and second preference vote in favour of respondent 1. If once tampering is held proved and not controverted in this appeal, keeping in view the direct testimony of four voters

that each one of them signified his first preference vote in favour of respondent 1, the action of the returning officer in counting these four votes as first preference votes in favour of appellant, would imply improper reception of the first preference vote in favour of appellant for whom it was not meant to be and simultaneously it would imply improper refusal by the returning officer to count these four votes as first preference votes in favour of respondent 1 and also concluding that each of them had not exercised his franchise of second reference vote. What was said before this Court was and we would accept it as a limited concession that the four ballot papers show overwritings and difference in ink or different instruments used, it would unquestionably establish that what these four ballot papers purported to be at the time of counting were not the ballot papers in their original condition when the four voters exercised their franchise. In such a situation it was the bounden duty of the returning officer at the counting as per the second proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 56 to ascertain the intention of the voter by finding out for whom the vote was cast and add the vote for the candidate for whom it was meant to be. proviso to sub-rule (2) shows that the ballot paper shall not be rejected merely on the ground that the mark indicating the vote is indistinct or made more than once, if the intention that the vote shall be for a particular candidate clearly appears from the way the paper is marked. Shorn of tampering, the intention of each voter was clearly indicated and if the gloss of tampering was removed the returning officer would have no difficulty in ascertaining the intention of the voters and after so ascertaining the intention count the vote accordingly. It is not open to him to take an easy escape route as was contended in this case that once tampering is shown, the ballot paper should be rejected as invalid. The court in an election petition will have to undertake this exercise.

The ground on which the election is sought to be avoided in the election petition is clearly covered by s. 100(1)(d)(iii). Even apart from this, this position is no more res integra in view of the decision of a Constitution Bench of this Court in Mohinder Singh Gill & Anr.² Krishna Iyer, J., has neatly summed up all embracing and pervasive panorama covered by s. 100 which reads as under :

"Knowing the supreme significance of speedy elections in our system the framers of the Constitution have, by implication, postponed all election disputes to election petition and tribunal. In harmony with this scheme s. 100 of the Act has been designedly drafted to embrace all conceivable infirmities which may be urged. To make the project fool-proof S. 100(1)(d)(iv) has been added to absolve everything left over. The Court has in earlier rulings pointed out that s. 100 is exhaustive of all grievances regarding an election".

Therefore, the wide comprehensive panorama of s. 100 will certainly embrace the grievance made by the election petitioners in this petition. Conversely, s. 80 provides that no election shall be called in question except by an election petition presented in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II in the Act. Section 100 which finds its place in Chapter III sets out grounds for declaring election to be void. If the contention of the appellant that the grievance for voiding the election made in the petition is not comprehended in any of the sub-sections of s. 100 is accepted and there is no other provision in the Act for voiding election, the election petitioners would be without a remedy. It would mean that even though one can indulge into forgery—what is tampering of ballot papers, if not forgery,—and get away with it. In order to ensure the purity of election it is better to so construe s. 100 as to embrace within its fold, as has been done by the Constitution Bench, all conceivable infirmities which may be urged for voiding an election. Therefore, the contention of the appellant must be negatived.

Having examined all the contention of the appellant with care that an election appeal deserved, I find no merit in any of them and accordingly this appeal fails and is dismissed with costs. Hearing fee in one set. Interim relief, if any, granted during the pendency of the appeal is hereby vacated.

I agree with the order made by my learned brother Desai, J. and the essential reasoning in support of it.

New Delhi,
May 9, 1980.

Sd/- (A. C. GUPTA)-I.
[No. 82/PR/CS/1/76]
A. K. CHATERJEE, Under Secy.
Election Commission of India.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 1980

का० आ० 1868—सोक सभा के मार्च, 1977 में हुए साधारण निर्वाचन में बिहार राज्य के 39-बिक्रमगंज और 49-राजा समरीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों से निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले एक अध्यर्थी श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार पांडे, ग्राम याकादगढ़ मराठा, पुनिस्टेजर रामगढ़, चिना शासीशाग, बिहार की लोक प्रतिनिधित्व प्रधिनियम, 1951 और नवशीत बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा यथा अधेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्यापों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहने के कारण उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 10क के अधान निर्वाचन आयोग के तारीख 6 अगस्त, 1979 के द्वारा दिनांक स० 39/77(12) और बिहार-लो० स० 19/77(13) द्वारा निरस्त किया गया था।

और, उक्त श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार पांडे ने अपने उपर अधिराधित निर्वाचन का हटाने के लिए द्वारा अधेक्षित निर्वाचन व्यापों का लेखा दाखिल करने में अपनी असकलता के कारण बताए हुए दो अध्यावेदन और शपथें पत्र भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के गवर्नर प्रस्तुत किए हैं और इसी द्वेष उन्होंने अपने निवेदनों के समर्थन में अपनी पार्टी की ओर से एक और शपथ पत्र तथा एक पत्र भी प्रस्तृत किए हैं।

और निर्वाचन आयोग ने उक्त अध्यावेदनों, शपथपत्रों, उनकी पार्टी के पत्र पर विकार किया है और प्रर्जीदार श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार पांडे की सूनवाई भी की है;

अन्: श्री निर्वाचन आयोग ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, तारीख 20 जून, 1980 के अपने एक दाइरेंग द्वारा उन पर अधिरोपित निर्वाचन की अवधि घटाकर उतनी कर दी है जितनी कि वे पहले ही भोग चुके हैं और अनिवार्यता प्रधिक के लिए श्रीरेन्द्र कुमार पांडे की निर्वाचन तारीख 20 जून, 1980 से हटा दी है।

[स० बिहार-ला०स०/39/77]
आदेश से,
के० गणेशम, सचिव
भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

ORDER

New Delhi, the 20th June, 1980

S.O. 1868.—Whereas Shri Birendra Kumar Pandey, Village-Post Marar, P. S. Ramgarh, District Hazaribagh, Bihar, a contesting candidate for general election to the House of the People held in March, 1977 from 39-Bikramganj and 49 Ranchi Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of Bihar, was disqualified the Election Commission vide its Orders No. BR-HP/39/77(12) and BR-HP/49/77(13), both dated the 6th August, 1979, under section 10A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 for the failure to lodge the account of his election expenses as required by the said Act and Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said Shri Birendra Kumar Pandey has submitted two representations and affidavits before the Election Commission of India for the removal of the disqualification imposed on him, giving reasons for his failure to lodge the account as required by law and has also since submitted a further affidavit and a letter from his party in support of his submissions;

And whereas, the Election Commission has taken into account the said representations, affidavits, the letter from his party and also heard the petitioner Shri Birendra Kumar Pandey;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the said Act, the Election Commission has by an order dated the 20th June, 1980, reduced the period of disqualification imposed on him to the period of disqualification already suffered by him and removed the disqualification of Shri Birendra Kumar Pandey for the unexpired period with effect from the 20th June, 1980.

[No. BR-HP/39/77]

By Order,
K. GANESAN, Secy.
to the Election Commission of India

गृह मंत्र स्थ

(कानूनी और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जुलाई, 1980

का० आ० 1869.—1869.दष्ट प्रतियोगी भित्ति, 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एनद्डोग, मद्रास स्थित मैशन व्यायालय में मैसर्स अन्ध्र प्रभा (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड तथा अन्यों के विलद्ध निर्वाचित मामला संक्ष। 2/71/सी० आई० पू० (ई०)-1 से उत्पन्न शापराधिक अर्पील संक्ष। 117/79, 159/79 तथा 160/79 का मचालन करने के लिए उच्चतम व्यायालय के अधिवक्ता श्री एस० गोविन्द स्वामीनाथन को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[मण्डा 225/21/80-ए० वी० झी० (II)]
टी० के० मृद्रमण्यम, अवर मंत्रिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms)
New Delhi, the 4th July, 1980

S.O. 1869.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. Govind Swaminathan, Advocate Supreme Court as Special Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting Criminal Appeal Nos. 147/79, 159/79 and 160/79 arising out of Regular Case No. 2/71/CIU(E)-I against M/s. Andhra Prabha (Private) Limited and others, in the Sessions Court at Madras.

[No. 225/21/80-AVD-II]
T. K. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 मई, 1980

आपकर

का० आ० 1870.—ग्राम्यकर प्रधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के छंड (44) के उप-छंड (iii) का अनुसरण करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की 6 जून, 1979 की प्रधिसूचना स० 2846 (का० स० 404/122/क०व०श०-कर्नाटक/78-ग्रा० क० स० क०) का प्रधिलंघन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री वी० वी० कल्पापुर को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित प्रधिकारी है, उक्त प्रधिनियम के प्रस्तर्गत कर वसूली प्रधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह प्रधिसूचना, श्री वी० वी० कल्पापुर द्वारा कर वसूली प्रधिकारी के पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[स० 3450 (का० स० 398/17/80-ग्रा० क० स० क०)]

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue)**
New Delhi, the 30th May, 1980
INCOME TAX

S.O. 1870.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 2846 (F. No. 404/122/TRO-Kart./79-ITCC) dated 6-6-1979, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri V. V. Kallapur, being a gazetted Officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri V. V. Kallapur takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 3450 (F. No. 398/17/80-ITCC)]

का० आ० 1871—प्रायकर प्रधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुमरण करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की 26 मई 1978 की प्रधिसूचना स० 2317 (फा० स० 404/25/78-प्रा०क०म०क०) का प्रधिलंबन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा श्री के० गोपीनाथ राव को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित प्रधिकारी है, उक्त प्रधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली प्रधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह प्रधिसूचना श्री के० गोपीनाथ राव द्वारा कर वसूली प्रधिकारी के पद का कार्यभार प्रहृण करने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[स० 3452 (फा० स० 398/17/80-प्रा०क०म०क०)]

S.O. 1871.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 2317(F. No. 404/25/78-ITCC) dated 26-5-78, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri K. Gopinatha Rao being a gazetted officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri K. Gopinatha Rao takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 3452 (F. No. 398/17/80-ITCC)]

का० आ० 1872.—प्रायकर प्रधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुमरण करते हुए, तथा भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग से 27 जून, 1978 की प्रधिसूचना स० 2369 (फा० स० 404/25/78-प्रा० क० स० क०) का प्रधिलंबन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा श्री जी० सत्यनारायण को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित प्रधिकारी है, उक्त प्रधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली प्रधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह प्रधिसूचना श्री जी० सत्यनारायण द्वारा कर वसूली प्रधिकारी के पद का कार्यभार प्रहृण करने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[स० 3454 (फा० स० 398/17/80-प्रा० क० स० क०)]

S.O. 1872.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 2369 (F. No. 404/25/78-ITCC) dated 27-6-78, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri G. Satyanarayana being a gazetted Officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri G. Satyanarayana takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 3454 (F. No. 398/17/80-ITCC)]

का० आ० 1873—प्रायकर प्रधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुमरण करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की 5 अगस्त, 1978 की प्रधिसूचना स० 2460 (फा० स० 404/25/78-प्रा०क०म०क०) का प्रधिलंबन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा श्री आ० बेत्दुर को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित प्रधिकारी है, उक्त प्रधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली प्रधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह प्रधिसूचना श्री आ० बेत्दुर द्वारा कर वसूली प्रधिकारी के पद का कार्यभार प्रहृण करने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[स० 3456 (फा० स० 398/17/80-प्रा० क० स० क०)]

S.O. 1873.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 2460 (F. No. 404/25/78-ITCC) dated 5-8-78, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri R. K. Betduri being a gazetted officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri R. K. Betduri takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 3456 (F. No. 398/17/80-ITCC)]

का० आ० 1874—प्रायकर प्रधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खंड (44) के उप-खंड (iii) का अनुमरण करते हुए, तथा भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की 11 मई, 1977 की प्रधिसूचना स० 1768 (फा० स० 104/82/77-प्रा० क० स० क०) का प्रधिलंबन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा श्री ए० स० ए० ए० सास्ट्री को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित प्रधिकारी है, उक्त प्रधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली प्रधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह प्रधिसूचना श्री ए० स० ए० स० ए० सास्ट्री द्वारा कर वसूली प्रधिकारी के पद का कार्यभार प्रहृण करने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[स० 3458 (फा० स० 398/17/80-प्रा० क० स० क०)]

प्रा० वेकटरामन, उप सचिव

S.O. 1874.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 1768(F. No. 404/82/77-ITCC) dated 11-5-77, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri S.L.N. Sastry, being a gazetted Officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri S.L.N. Sastry takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 3458 (F. No. 398/17/80-ITCC)]
H. VENKATARAMAN, Dy Secy.

(विक्री कर अनुभाग)

प्रविष्टि

सदृश दिल्ली, 1 जूलाई, 1980

स्थान

का० आ० 1875—भारतीय स्टाप्प प्रधिनियम, 18 9 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रवत्त प्रक्रियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एवंद्वारा, उस शूलक को माफ करती है, जो गण्डीय महकारी विकास निगम द्वारा प्रामिली नोटों के रूप में जारी किये जाने वाले चौदह करोड़ पक्कामी लाख रुपये मूल्य के वधु-पत्रों पर, उक्त प्रधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रभाव्य है।

[स० 15/80-स्टाप्प—फा० स० 33/9/80-बिक्री कर]

जो० ए० मेहरा, ग्रवर सचिव

(Sales Tax Section)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 1st July, 1980

STAMPS

S O 1875.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the bonds in the form of promissory notes to the value of fourteen crores and eighty five lakhs rupees to be issued by the National Cooperative Development Corporation are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 15/80-Stamps—F. No. 33/9/80-ST]

G. S. MEHRA, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 5 जूलाई, 1980

(द्वितीय प्रभाग)

का० आ० 1876—द्वितीय विनियमन प्रधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की मिफारिश पर एतव्यावारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 9 के उपर्युक्त, इस प्रधिसूचना के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से 1 मार्च

(भारतीय पूर्त प्रक्षय निधि के कोषापाल का कार्यालय)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जून, 1980

का० आ० 1877—भारतीय पूर्त प्रक्षय निधि के कोषापाल या उसके प्रधिकरणों के द्वारा पूर्त प्रक्षय निधि प्रधिनियम 1890 (1890 का 6) के अधीन 31 मार्च, 1980 को घासित पूर्त प्रक्षय निधि (केन्द्रीय) में संबंधित सम्पत्तियों और प्रतिभूतियों की मूली तथा 1979-80 के लेखों का सारांश सामान्य जानकारी के लिए नीचे प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है—

भाग I.—प्रतिभूतियों से मिल सम्पत्तियों की सूची

अम प्रधिकार में देने के आवेदन का व्यवीहार	प्रक्षय निधि का नाम	सम्पत्ति के प्रशासक	विवरण	मूल्य	धारित सम्पत्ति	टिप्पणी		
संख्या	विवरण			रुपए	रुपए			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
भारत.								
1. स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय 31 मार्च, 1962 की प्रधिसूचना संख्या फा० 14-26/61— इस्टीट्यूट जो स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय की प्रधिसूचना संख्या एम० 22020/ 11/76 एम०सी० (एम० एम०) द्वारा यथा समोदित	पास्चर इस्टीट्यूट आफ इंडिया	(1) पास्चर इस्टीट्यूट आफ इंडिया का प्रशासक	(1) एन्टीग्रेवीज रिसर्च मेंटर कंसोली की इमारत (2) लेडी निलियगो- मैनिटोरिंग, कंसोली की इमारत (3) शैल्टन लाज, कंसोली	2,23,200.00 22,18,700.00 26,000.00	मालूम नहीं			
2. रक्त मन्त्रालय 19 जूलाई, 1960 की प्रधिसूचना संख्या एस०आर० ओ० 250	पूरी स्थित कुमाऊं रेजिमेंट्स कारम की फारम निधि	बोर्ड	कमोला तहसील काला-डूगी, जिला नैनीताल, 1 घैबधालय (30 फीट × 24 फीट) 2. अमैया लाज (30 फीट × 24 फीट) 3. अतिथि-गृह न० 1 (30 फीट × 35 फीट) 4. अतिथि गृह न० 2 (28 फीट × 26 फीट)	4,000.00 — 4,000.00 5,000.00 3,500.00	— — — — —	तरेब		

1982 तक की प्रधिधि के लिए विजियावाडा कोओपरेटिव सेंट्रल बैंक लिमिटेड विजियावाडा पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होगे जहाँ तक इनका सबध इस बैंक द्वारा कुछ गैर-बैंकिंग परिस्थितियों प्रधारित जिले के वैम्पाडू, गोलापल्ली और मल्लावल्ली ग्रामों में 1 मार्च, 1966 से पूर्व प्रधिसूचीत भूसम्पत्ति की घासिता से है।

[संख्या 8(27)/80-ए०सी०]

इन्हानी सेन, ग्रंथालय

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 5th July, 1980

S.O. 1876.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declare that the provisions of Section 9 of the said Act shall not apply to the Vizivavada Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Vijayawada in so far as they relate to its holding of certain non-banking assets viz. landed property acquired by it in Vempadu, Gollapalli and Mallavalli villages of the district prior to 1 March 1966, for a period from the date of publication of the notification in the Gazette of India to 1 March 1982.

[No. 8(27)/80-AC]

INDRANI SEN, Under Secy.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
6	धीर 7 जी०शाई० 27 मई, 1909 एम०डी० शिक्षा संख्या 433	भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान	बन्धु का कलेक्टर लेय मिल्स और श्री नवल एच० टाटा	“हजारेल या एजरा हाउस”—पट्टे पर मिली भूमि का वह सारा दुकड़ा जो प्रपोलो रिक्लेमेशन पर स्थित है जिसका क्षेत्रफल 533-3/9 वर्ग गज है और जिस पर “हज- वैन्ट हाउस या एजरा हाउस” नामक इमारत बनी हुई है। इसके आतिरिक्त लगभग 573-3/5 वर्ग गज का पट्टे पर सी गई भूमि का वह दुकड़ा सी जो बन्धु ईप में प्रपोलो रिक्लेमेशन पर स्थित है।	रुपए मालूम नहीं	रुपए मालूम नहीं			
8	धीर 9	तदैव	तदैव	तदैव	“मार्केट हाउस” धीर “जैनिक्स हाउस”— बन्धु ईप में प्रपोलो रिक्लेमेशन पर स्थित 3487-2/9 वर्ग गज का भूमि का वह दुकड़ा जिस पर मर्केट हाउस धीर जैनिक्स हाउस नामक इमारत स्थित है।	तदैव	तदैव		
10.	जी०शाई०एच० डी० शिक्षा संख्या 433	तदैव	तदैव	तदैव	“न्यू शामजी विल्डर्स” जिसे अब स्टेशन “ट्रेसिम स्लीटर रोड” कहा जाता है फोरस टायोर की लगभग 2,290 वर्ग गज की भूमि जिस पर कई बाटिकाँगह, घास गृह या रिहायरी मकान बने हुए हैं, जिन्हें न्यू शामजी, विल्डर्स कहा जाता या परन्तु बर्माल नाम—स्टेशन ट्रेसिम तथा यह बन्धु में स्लीटर रोड के शक्तियां में स्थित है।	तदैव	तदैव		
11.	तदैव	तदैव	तदैव	तदैव	“केन्टी हाउस” पट्टे पर मिली हुई भूमि का वह दुकड़ा, जो बन्धु ईप में प्रपोलो रिक्लेमेशन पर स्थित है, जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 529-6/9 वर्ग गज है और जिसे “केन्टी हाउस” कहा जाता है।	तदैव	तदैव		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 और 13 जी०	27 मई, 1909	भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान	बम्बई का कलेक्टर श्रीनारायण दत्तात्रेय सिंहर और श्री नवल पटेल दाटा	“एतिहयन लेम और अलेखेश्वर टेरेस” के निकट भूमि का वह दुकड़ा, जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 8,570 वर्ग गज है और जो बम्बई के कलेक्टर द्वारा बम्बई शहर में परेल रोड पर भायदला में स्थित भूमि चैंड के साथ पंजीकृत है, इसमें बाटिका-गृह, बास गृह और रिहायशी मकान शामिल है इसे “एतिहयन लेम और अलेखेश्वर टेरेस” के निकट की भूमि कहा जाता है।	रुपा मालूम नहीं	रुपा मालूम नहीं	बम्बई शहर के लिए भूमि अधिकारी प्रहण 107-8/9 वर्ग गज भूमि को अभिगृहीत कर दिया है।	
14 जी० आई० एच जी० शिला सच्चा	लैंड्रेव 433	लैंड्रेव	लैंड्रेव	“परेल टैक रोड पर स्थित भूमि” (1) लगभग 67,057 वर्ग गज भूमि का वह दुकड़ा जिसमें से 7021 वर्ग गज सरकारी टोका भूमि और 2189 वर्ग गज सरकारी भूमि जिसका हाल ही में निर्धारण किया गया है, शामिल है और जो इनाम भूमि है जो परेल में परेल गवर्नरेट टैक फो जान वाली मार्व-जनक सड़क पर स्थित है जिसे परेल टैक रोड स्थित भूमि (बागेश्वी हिल) कहा जाता है।	परेल टैक रोड पर स्थित भूमि	लैंड्रेव	74,686 वर्ग गज भूमि में से 15,575 वर्ग गज भूमि दाटा हास्ट्रोइली-बिट्क पावर एण्ड मप्लाई कम्पनी निमिटेड के निए प्रेषण लाहने विभाने और अन्य नियमण कार्य करने के लिए भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकार द्वारा अभिगृहीत कर ली गई तथा 37471 52 वर्ग गज भूमि बाव में 1922 में भूमि अभिप्राहण अधिकारी द्वारा अभिगृहीत कर ली गई।	
				(2) परेल स्थित इनाम भूमि का खाली दुकड़ा जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 6005 वर्ग गज है।	(2) परेल स्थित इनाम भूमि का खाली दुकड़ा जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 6005 वर्ग गज है।			
				(3) गवर्नरेट टोका भूमि का खाली दुकड़ा, जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 1058 वर्ग गज है और जो बम्बई नगर में परेल	(3) गवर्नरेट टोका भूमि का खाली दुकड़ा, जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 1058 वर्ग गज है और जो बम्बई नगर में परेल			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					संपादित	रुपांतर		
					पर गोलांगी हिल रोड मानूम नहीं	मानूम नहीं		
					पर और उसके दक्षिण			
					में स्थित है।			
					(4) सरकारी टोका भूमि का गोली टुकड़ा जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 566 वर्ग गज है और जो बब्बई नगर में परेल पर गोलांगी हिल रोड पर और उसके दक्षिण में स्थित है।			
15 श्री अर्द्धांगन	27 मई, 1909	भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान	बब्बई काक्षेत्र	बब्बई नगर	श्रीराम 18 44 108 28	199,675 08		
श्री० शिक्षा संस्था			श्री नारायण चंडेश्वरन उपजिल्ले					
433			दलालेय मिहर	में कोलाबा रोड के				
			और श्री नवल	पश्चिम में स्थित भूमि				
			एच० टाटा	का वह मारा टुकड़ा				
				जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 2020 वर्ग गज है और जिसकी हृष्टदी इस प्रकार है —				
				उत्तर में या उत्तर की ओर सर कीम- शाई इकाहिस शारी- नेती न्यास के न्यासियों की सर्पनि, दक्षिण में या दक्षिण की ओर पुलिस छोटी सड़क, पूर्व या पूर्व की ओर कोलाबा रोड, पश्चिम में या पश्चिम की ओर बोड्हाऊम रोड। यह भूमि बब्बई के काक्षेत्र की किताबों में ऐट रोल संख्या 8509 पर दर्ज है और इसकी कोलाबा प्रधान की अन्वेषण संख्या 48 है।				
				इसमें उम्मीद पर बर्नी				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
					इमारत श्रीर अन्य हाजे गामिल है। इनका निश्चिरण बस्बई नगर- पालिका द्वारा अवाह मध्या 213 और 214 श्रीर क्रमशः कोलावा रोड और वाइहाउस रोड की गली मध्या 158 और 125 तथा लोपार कोलावा रोड की गली मध्या 154 के अन्तर्गत गिराया है।					
16	जी० अ०, २०६०	७ मार्च, १९०६	मर	जमगंदरी मर्चिव, गर जा- जेंजीभाई पारमी शेवजी जेंजीभाई हिनकरी सम्पान पारमी हिनकरी सम्पान बस्बई	बस्बई मेहारनी रोड मानुम नही फोर्ट पर स्थित 1688 वर्गमज भूमि का दृष्टान्त श्रीर उम पर बने दृष्ट रिहायर्स, मकान आर डमारते।		मानुम नही			
	टी० संख्या ४५२									
17	जी० अ० अ० ५०	१० जुलाई, १९१२	तदैव		गोलागली, फार्ट, बस्बई में स्थित पूर्ण स्थानिक वाली भूमि का सारा टुकड़ा श्रीर उम पर, बने हुए, आटिका गृह, यामगृह और अस्त्रबास, जिसका खेत्रफल लग- भग 173 श्रीर 62 वर्ग गज है।	तदैव	तदैव			
	टी० संख्या १७७९									
तार्मिलनाडु:										
1	गम्या ४०—शिक्षा तथा संख्या ३८९	५ अप्रैल, १९०४	मद्रास वालिका अनाधार- लय निधि स्कूल मद्रास	मर्चिव नद्या कोरम- पांडुलिट सेट जार्ज नद्या अनाधारलय	मद्रास में स्थित भूमि जिसकी सर्वेक्षण संख्या २३२ है श्रीर जिस का भेत्रफल १५ कार्ता, १४ प्राउन्ड श्रीर १६७८ वर्गफुट है श्रीर उम पर बनी इमारत जिसका नाम मद्रास मैनिक वालिका अनाधारलय (मद्रास मिलिट्री फीसेल, आरफन अमार्टिनस) है।	तदैव	तदैव	हम संपत्ति पर मिविल ओरफन अनाधारलय का कड़ा है। यह कड़ा हस पर्स पर बिया गया या कि वहाँ पर अनाधारलय की षड्कियों के प्लावा मद्रास सैनिक वालिका अनाधारलय में पहले भर्ती की गयी ३० अन्य वालिकाओं के भरण-पोषण श्रीर शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।		
	शिक्षा २५६—शिक्षा तथा संख्या २५६	२५ जून, १९०४								
उत्तर प्रदेश										
1	उत्तर प्रदेश मर- कार शिक्षा विभाग प्रधिमूचना संख्या ६०२/१५	२ अप्रैल, १९१८ और २९ नवम्बर, १९२३	गिरोड़ी कायम्ब पाठ्याला अक्षय निधि, मिरजापुर ३०१	प्रबन्ध समिति जिसके पत्रेन प्रधिकार मिरजापुर के कलमटर होगे	(क) जिला मिरजापुर के मुहल्ला ब्लेजनीगढ़ में स्थित श्रीन मकान जिनकी हड्डवदी हग					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
प्रौर 808 जी/15 619/1923				प्रौर जिमें स्व० प्रकार है :—		रुपए	रुपए	
				मृशी विन्देश्वरी (1) दक्षिण : श्री प्यारे	600.00	36.00		
				प्रसाद वकील की नान का मकान, उत्तर सप्ति के निष्पा- मुसम्मान मुश्त्री का वक मदम्य होगे।	मकान ; पश्चिम गवर्नरेट रोड ; पूर्व : श्री मुंगेर मुनार का मकान।			
				(2) दक्षिण : मृशी विन्देश्वरी प्रसाद वकील का मकान ; उत्तर : मन्जिल ; पश्चिम : श्री रामेश्वर तेली का मकान ; पूर्व : मड़क !	600.00	36.00		
				(3) दक्षिण : श्री वद्ध का मकान ; उत्तर : मृशी विन्देश्वरी प्रसाद वकील का मकान , पश्चिम : मुसम्मान उमराव का मकान , पूर्व : मड़क	600.00	36.00		
				(अ) मिरजापुर जिमें की चुनार नहसील के मोजा गिरीषी में स्थित बाग।	600.00	15.00		
				(अ) मिरजापुर जिमें की चुनार नहसील के मोजा गिरीषी में उपर्युक्त (ख) में बनाये गये बाग में स्थित पाठशाला।	50.00	मालूम नहीं		

ਪੰਜਾਬ

चूंकि केन्द्रीय पूर्व अधिकार निधि से सम्बद्ध संपत्तियों का भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच बटवारा अभी नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए इन संपत्तियों की सूची अभी दीयार नहीं की जा सकी है।

भाग — प्रतिभूतियों की सूची प्रौर ऐख्या सारांण

मामला संख्या	पूर्ण अक्षय निधि का नाम	वे व्यक्ति जिनकी ओर से धारित है	प्रनिभूतियों का व्यौग	प्रनिभूतियों की कुल रकम	नकद
1	2	3	4	5	6
भारत					
1. खण्डपारा राज्य न्याय निधि खण्डपारा राज्य न्याय निधि	का न्यायी बोर्ड	5 वर्षीय डाकघर सावधि	जमा	रुपए 30,600 00,	रुपए 30,600.00
					रुपए 3,060.00
प्राप्तिया			नकद व्यय	नकद मोय	ट्रफ्फी
प्रत्यक्ष नकद प्राप्तियाँ	नकद प्रतियों की कुल रकम	प्रदायागिया			10
7	8	9	10		11
रुपए 3,060.00	रुपए 3,029.40	रुपए 30 60	रुपए --		
	दिया गया व्याज				
	मरकार को दी गई फीस				
		3,060.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	सशस्त्र सेना हितकारी निधि की सामान्य समिति	मशस्त्र सेना हितकारी निधि 1946	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्वरण अवृणु 8,00,400 00	रु० 8,00,400 00	रु० 12,006.00
3.	महिलाओं तथा बच्चों स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के लिए लेडी हाउंडिंग मंत्रालय अस्पताल (दिल्ली) की निधि				9,920.00
4.	सेट इन्स्टेंस (इंडिया) का नियासी बोर्ड	सेट इन्स्टेंस (इंडिया) फॉड 3 प्रतिशत रूपान्वरण अवृणु 1946 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत अवृणु 1989	92,900 00 15,000 00	रु० 1,07,900 00	रु० 1,985.00
7	8	9	10		11
रुपए	रुपए	रुपए	रुपए		
..	12,006.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	11,885 94 120 06		
		12,006.00			

(क) 4,62,254.00	4,72,174.00	(ब) बेतन और लेका अधिकारी, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय लेडी हाउंडिंग मेडिकल कालेज तथा अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली को दी गई अवायायी सरकारी को दी गई फीस	4,72,074.80
			99.20
			4,72,174.00

(क) यह रकम 5 वर्षीय आकाश वार्षिक जमा रकमों को परिशोधन प्राप्तियों की शोतक है।

(ब) लेडी हाउंडिंग आयुष्मान महाविद्यालय और अस्पताल (अर्जन और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) अधिनियम 1977 की शर्तों के अनुसार सरकार ने लेडी हाउंडिंग आयुष्मान महाविद्यालय और अस्पताल को अधिगृहीत कर लिया था तदनुसार निधि की प्रतिभूतियों पर वसूल की गई ब्याज समेत परिशोधन प्राप्तियों की रकमों को बेतन और लेका अधिकारी स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, लेडी हाउंडिंग आयुष्मान महाविद्यालय और अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली की प्रेषित कर दी गई थी।

1,985.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	1,965.15
		19.85
		1,985.00

कालम संख्या 6 के नीचे दी गयी रकम में स्वीकृत पर काट गये अद्यक्ष कर और मधिभार की रकम शामिल नहीं है।

(ब) नमिनगाड़ी प्रौद्योगिक निवेश नियम नियमित्ते के पास पड़ी मियादी जमा रकम पर आज के दस्त में 68,463.76 रुपए मिथ्ये थे जिनमें से 67,750 रुपए तथा परियोग्यन प्राप्तियों के 23 लाख रुपए की रकम समेत इन्हें 5 चर्चीय डाकवर्त साधित जमा में निवेश कर दिया गया।

1	2	3	4	5	6
				₹.	₹.
8	पुस्तकालय विज्ञान के लिए निधि की प्रबन्ध समिति शरदा रंगनाथन पूर्ण अध्यक्ष निधि	तमिलनाडु प्रौद्योगिक निवेश नियम लिं. के पास, मियादी जमा	5,00,000.00	6,00,000.00	59,500.00
		5 वर्षीय डाकघर मावधि जमा	1,00,000.00		
9	देहरादून स्थित बयस्क अधीक्षक, बयस्क अन्ध प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, देहरादून आनुवादी बीरमजी कागा प्रशिक्षणार्थी कल्याण निधि	5 वर्षीय डाकघर मावधि जमा	49,950.00		
		6 प्रतिशत पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य बिजली बोर्ड बाड			
		1982	4,400.00	54,350.00	5,198.75
10	झड़ा दिवम निधि	झड़ा दिवम निधि की प्रबन्ध समिति	3 प्रतिशत अपान्तरण ऋण 1946	4,20,000.00	4,20,000.00
					6,300.00
11	युद्ध पीड़ितों और अपग सेनिकों के लिए विशेष सहायता निधि	प्रबन्ध समिति, युद्ध पीड़ितों और अपग सेनिकों के लिये विशेष सहायता निधि	5 वर्षीय डाकघर मावधि जमा	2,00,00,000.00	2,00,00,000.00
					20,00,000.00

₹.	₹.	₹.	₹.
59,500.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	58,905.00 595.00	
		59,500.00	

(इ)	100.00	5,298.75	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस (इ) अन्य अदायार्थी	5,146.76 51.99 100.00
				5,298.75

(इ) यह रकम दस वर्षीय रक्षा जमा पक्षों की परिशोधन प्राप्तियों के बोतक है जिसे 5 वर्षीय डाक घर सावधि जमा में पुन निवेश कर दिया गया है।

कालम 6 से विद्वाइ गई ब्याज की रकम में जोत पर काटी गई आयकर और द्रष्टिभार की रकम में शामिल नहीं है।

..	6,300.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	6,237.00 63.00
			6,300.00

..	20,00,000.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	19,80,000.00 20,000.00
			20,00,000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
				रु.	रु.
12	महिलाओं व बच्चों के प्रशासन बोर्ड लेई हार्डिंग आयुविज्ञान महाविद्यालय जमा	5 वर्षीय डाकघर सावधि जमा	1,02,650.00	1,02,650.00	..
	लिए लेई हार्डिंग प्रस्ताव, दिल्ली निधि लिई तथा श्रीमती एस० के० अस्पताल	तथा श्रीमती एस० के० अस्पताल			
	हार्डिंग आयुविज्ञान महाविद्यालय और प्रस्ताव (अर्जन और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1977 की धारा 7 के प्रनुसरण में स्थापित की गई नई प्रश्न निधि]				
13	राष्ट्रीय बाल निधि निधि के व्यापियों का बोर्ड	5 वर्षीय डाकघर सावधि	26,00,000.00	26,00,000.00	10,000.00
		जमा			
14	भारतीय घकाल सहायता न्याम प्रबन्धक बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली	3 प्रतिशत रूपानुरण ऋण, 1946	32,78,400.00	32,78,400.00	98,352.00
15	यश्वी पूर्ति अकाश निधि मूमा बोर्ड, कलकत्ता	3 प्रतिशत रूपानुरण ऋण, 1946 5 ³ प्रतिशत परिष्कम बगाल ऋण, 1983	38,000.00 59,700.00	97,700.00	6,871.48
7	8	9	10	11	
(ज)	1,02,667.00	1,02,667.00	(अ) 10,24,667.00		
(अ)	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	(अ) अन्य अदायगियाँ	1,00,000.00	
				1,00,000.00	
रु.					
	98,352.00	दिया गया ब्याज	97,368.48		
		सरकार को दो गई फीस	983.52.00		
			98,352.00		
	6,871.48	दिया गया ब्याज	6,802.78		
		सरकार की दो गई फीस	68.70		
			6,871.48		

(ज) यह रकम लेई हार्डिंग आयुविज्ञान महाविद्यालय तथा अस्पताल को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ से ले लिया जाने से स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय से प्राप्त हुई रकम की घोतक है।

(अ) व्यापी प्रतिभूतियों में इस रकम का निवेश करने के बारे में आदेशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(अ) यह रकम समाज कल्याण विभाग से प्राप्त हुई रकम की घोतक है जिसे 5 वर्षीय डाकघर सावधि जमा में निवेश कर दिया गया है।

गत वर्ष की 1,967.04 रुपये की अध्य शेष की रकम जो शुल्क की घोतक थी उसे चालू वर्ष में सरकारी खातों में जमा करा दिया गया है।

गत वर्ष की 1,383.80 रुपये की अध्य शेष की रकम जो शुल्क की घोतक थी उसे चालू वर्ष में सरकारी खातों में जमा करा दिया गया है।

कालम 6 में विद्याई गई ब्याज की रकम में छोट पर काटे गए आयकर और अधिभार की रकम शामिल नहीं है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
			₹	₹	₹

महाराष्ट्र

1	भारतीय विज्ञान सम्मान भारतीय विज्ञान सम्मान 5 वर्षीय डाकघर मालिश (वशलोर की सम्पत्ति) वशलोर की परिषद जमा।	2,150 00	2,150 00	215 00
2	भारतीय विज्ञान सम्मान भारतीय विज्ञान सम्मान 4 प्रतिशत स्पान्सरण ऋण 10,22,800 00 बवई की सम्पत्ति वशलोर की परिषद 1946 5½ प्रतिशत 2,000 1,40,300 00 5¾ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र ऋण 1982 37,800 00 5 वर्षीय डाकघर मालिश जमा 10,700 00	12,31,600 00	68,098 00	
3	कराची के फकीरजी वनान-प्रधीशक प्रशिक्षण 3 प्रतिशत स्पान्सरण ऋण 60,000 00 कोवासी की आत्मवृत्ति पोल, "राजेन्द्र" न्यू 1946 निधि फेरी लॉफ में पर, बम्बई-9	60,000 00	60,000 00	2,313 00
4	वैटफील्ड स्मारक पुस्तकार निधि 1 प्रिमिपल पुस्तक प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, पुना 2 प्रिमिपल पुस्तक प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय 3 प्रतिशत स्पान्सरण ऋण 200.00 धारवाड 1946 200 00 3 प्रिमिपल पुस्तक प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, धर्मशालाद	200.00	200 00	9 00

7	8	9	10	11
(ट)	447 00	662 00 दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीम 638 55 6 45 645 00	17 00	(ट) यह रकम अथ शेष की छोतक है।
(ट)	27 02	68,125 02 दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीम 67,286 63 811 37 68,098 00	27 02	(ट) यह रकम अथ शेष की छोतक है। स्थान 6 में दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम में स्कॉल पर काटे गये आयकर और अधिकार की रकम शामिल नहीं है।
(इ)	2,736 00	5,049 00 दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीम 5,022 00 27 00 5,049 00		(इ) यह रकम अथ शेष की छोतक है। कालम 6 में दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम में स्कॉल पर काटे गए आयकर और अधिकार की रकम शामिल नहीं है।
(इ)	44 54	53 54 सरकार को दी गई फीम 0 9 0 9	53 45	(इ) यह रकम अथ शेष की छोतक है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
			रु०	रु०	रु०
5 शेष बनवन लिये छिक्षा निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र 3 प्रतिशत रूपातरण अर्ण छावनीनि निधि राज्य पूर्ण 1948 56,000 00 56,000 00 2,352 00					
6 भर विलयम सूरे स्मारक निदेशक, स्वास्थ्य सेवा 3 प्रतिशत रूपातरण अर्ण निधि महाराष्ट्र राज्य, बम्बई 1946 1,100 00 1,100 00 45 50					
7 बम्बई प्रेसीडेंसी मे मुसल- शिक्षा निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र 3 प्रतिशत रूपातरण अर्ण मानो मे शिक्षा को राज्य पूर्ण 1946 1,45,300 00 प्राप्ताङ्क देने के लिये ५३ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र कांग्रेसांडीन अकादमी अर्ण 1981 5,100 00 1,50,400 00 6,512 36 निधि					
8 अर्योज मे एमा०एम०मी० शिक्षा निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र 3 प्रतिशत रूपातरण अर्ण परीक्षा सबधी पुरस्कार राज्य पूर्ण 1946 400 00 400 00 10 00 निधि					
9 हृषि और शिक्षा सबधी हृषि श्रीर महकारिता ५३ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र अर्ण प्रयोगनो के लिए सर विभाग, महाराष्ट्र सर- 1983 कार, बम्बई दे सचिव के मार्फत निधि का व्याप्ति बाई					

7	8	9	10	11
	2,352 00	दिया गया व्याज सरकार को दी गई कीस	2,326 80 25 20	कालम 6 मे विखाई गई व्याज की रकम मे खोत पर काढे गए प्रायकर और प्रविभार की रकमे शामिल नही है।
	45 50	दिया गया व्याज सरकार को दी गई कीम	44 99 0 51	—तर्दैव—
			45 50	
	6,512 36	दिया गया व्याज सरकार को दी गई कीस	6,442 55 69 81	—तर्दैव—
			6,512 36	
(ए)	3,000 00	दिया गया व्याज सरकार को दी गई कीस	15 82 0 18	(ए) यह रकम प्रथ शेष की खोतक है।
			16 00	
	60,464 36	दिया गया व्याज सरकार को दी गई कीस	59,816 54 647 82	.. कालम 6 मे दिखाई गई व्याज की रकम मे खोत पर काढे गए प्रायकर और प्रविभार की रकमे शामिल नही है।
			60,464 36	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			₹.	₹.	₹.
10. बम्बई राज्य परिवेशका अध्यक्ष, बम्बई राज्य परिवेशका अनुरक्षण संस्था निधि	वीक्षा और अनुरक्षण संस्था, बी० आई०टी० ब्लॉक च०३३, किंग्स सर्कित माटुगा, बम्बई-१९	3 प्रतिशत रूपांतरण ऋण 1946 5 वर्षीय डाकघर साक्षियों राज्य पूर्णे	7,000.00 14,000.00 25,200.00	21,000.00 — 25,200.00	295.00 — 1,058.00
11. भारतीय इमीरियल महायता (छात्रवृत्ति) निधि	शिक्षा-निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पूर्णे	3 प्रतिशत रूपांतरण ऋण 1946	12,800.00	12,800.00	538.00
12. माओवदी वाई कुण्डाराव उपलप छात्रवृत्ति निधि	—तदेव—	—तदेव—			
13. बम्बई प्रदेश कृषि प्रशासनी निधि	कृषि निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पूर्णे	3 प्रतिशत रूपांतरण ऋण 1946 7 वर्षीय ग्रल्प बचत बोर्ड	4,16,000.00 2,000.00	4,18,000.000	17,581.00
14. डा० रामचन्द्र शिवाजी पोरेदी छात्रवृत्ति निधि	शिक्षा निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पूर्णे	3 प्रतिशत रूपांतरण ऋण 1946	11,100.00	11,100.00	465.50
7	8	9	10		11
(ए)	14,000.00	14,295.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस (ट) अन्य अवायविया	291.85 3.15 14,000.00	(त) यह रकम 14,000 रुपए के $\frac{5}{2}$ प्रतिशत ऋण 1978 की परिसोधन प्राप्तियों की ग्राहणेय रकमों की घोतक है। जिन्हें 5 वर्षीय डाकघर साक्षियों में पुनः निवेश कर दिया गया है।
			14,295.00		कालम 6 में दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम में स्रोत पर काटे गए आयकर और प्रधिभार की रकमें शामिल नहीं हैं।
..	1,058.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	1,046.66 11.34	1,058.00	कालम 6 में दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम में स्रोत पर काटे गए आयकर और प्रधिभार की रकमें शामिल नहीं है।
..	538.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	532.24 5.76	538.00	कालम 6 में दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम में स्रोत पर काटे गए आयकर और प्रधिभार की रकमें शामिल नहीं है।
(ए)	2,000.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस (ट) अन्य अवायविया	17,392.64 188.36 2,000.00	19,581.00	(ए) यह रकम 2,000 रुपए की $\frac{5}{2}$ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र ऋण 1979 की परिसोधन प्राप्तियों की घोतक है। (ट) यह रकम 7 वर्षीय ग्रल्प बचत बोर्ड में किए गए निवेश की रकमों की घोतक है।
..	465.50	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	460.49 5.01	465.50	कालम 6 में दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम में स्रोत पर काटे गए आयकर और प्रधिभार की रकमें शामिल नहीं है।
					कालम 6 में दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम में स्रोत पर काटे गए आयकर और प्रधिभार की रकमें शामिल नहीं है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
			₹	₹	₹
15 मरुमसरे बांडियान्यास निधि	निधि के शासी निकाय के अध्यक्ष, द्वारा मचित्र कुष्ठि और सहकारिता विभाग, महाराष्ट्र सरकार अम्बई	6 प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र राज्य विकास ऋण 1986	12,94,200 00	12,94,200.00	1,08,712 00
16 युद्धोपरान्त बैंय पुनर्निर्माण निधि (राजस्थान अग्र) १९४७	निधि सचिव, द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य प्रस०प्र०० मथा ए० बोर्ड पूँजे-१	५½ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र ऋण १९८२ ३ प्रतिशत रूपांतरण ऋण १९४६ ६ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र ऋण १९८४	6,400.00 1,200.00 3,500.00	11,100 00	675 00
17 भारतीय वाणिज्य नविको के लिये युद्ध स्मारक निधि १९४७	इण्डिन मेलर्स हाम सोसाइटी के प्रबन्ध समिति, मरिजद बन्दर साहिंग रोड, अम्बई-९	३ प्रतिशत रूपांतरण ऋण १९४६	21,32,900 00	21,32,900 00	89,582.50
18 द्वोमी मेहता विजय धन्य-बाव निधि (राजस्थान अग्र)	निधि सचिव, द्वारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य प्रस००० तथा ए० बोर्ड पूँजे-१	३ प्रतिशत रूपांतरण ऋण १९४६ ५½ प्रतिशत ऋण २००३ ६ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र ऋण १९८४	800 00 100 00 400 00	1,300.00	72.74

7	8	9	10	11
(३)	42.00	1,08,754.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	(३) यह रकम अब सेव की छोतक है।
(४)	35.00	710.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	(४) यह रकम अब सेव की छोतक है।
(५)	4.00	76.74	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	(५) यह रकम में सेव पर काटे गए आयकर और अधिभार की रकमें शामिल नहीं है।
			88,622.68 959.82	
			89,582.50	
(६)	4.00	71.96 0.78		(६) --तदेव--
			72.74	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			₹	₹	₹
19. एस० बी० महेश्वर पुस्कार निधि	प्रिया निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण 1946	1,600.00	1,600.00	68.00
20. कुमारी मणिकदाई शिंदे पुस्कार निधि	प्रिया निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-1	3 प्रतिशत ऋण 1896-97	1,000.00	1,000.00	26.00
21. मराठा युद्ध स्मारक निधि	मराठा युद्ध स्मारक विधि के अवैतनिक सचिव, मराठा लाहौट हास्टिंग्स रेजिमेन्टल मॉटर, ब्रेक्साव	5-प्रतिशत ऋण 2000 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक बम्बई के पास मियारी जमा	9,100.00 3,26,225.72	3,35,325.72	29,775.74
22. सर एम०बी० जोशी न्यास निधि	प्रिमिवल, कृषि कालेज, पुणे	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण 1946 5-प्रतिशत ऋण 2002	12,800.00 500.00	13,300.00	564.74
23. कुमारी क्लाक' स्मारक उपचार्या निधि	भारत की नारियों को स्त्री रोग विकिस्था महायना नाया शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाली राष्ट्रीय सम्मान की बम्बई गोदावा के अध्यक्ष द्वारा श्री आर० एन० भाव नगरी एस० श्री० विल्सोनोसिया ए०ड कम्पनी, चाटांडे एफ-उन्टट, 113, महाराष्ट्रा गांधी रोड, बम्बई-1	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण 1946	11,000.00	11,000.00	461.00

7	8	9	10	11
₹	₹	₹	₹	
..	68.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई कीमि	67.28 0.72	-- कालम 6 में दिखाई गई गई ब्याज की रकम में सौन घर पर काटे गए आयकर और अधिभार की रकम सामिल नहीं है।
..	26.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई कीमि	25.70 0.30	-- कालम 6 में दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम में सौन पर काटे गए आयकर और अधिभार की रकम सामिल नहीं है।
..	29,775.74	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई कीमि	29,477.14 298.60	-- कालम 6 में दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम में सौन पर काटे गए आयकर और अधिभार की रकम सामिल नहीं है।
..	564.74	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई कीमि	558.76 6.04	-- कालम 6 में दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम में सौन पर काटे गए आयकर और अधिभार की रकम सामिल नहीं है।
..	461.00	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई कीमि	456.05 4.95	-- कालम 6 में दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम में सौन पर काटे गए आयकर और अधिभार की रकम सामिल नहीं है।
			461.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	
			रु०	रु०	रु०	
24	बरजोरजी मनेकजी मुका- रिया पुस्तकालय निधि	शिक्षा निदेशक महाराष्ट्र राज्य पुस्तकालय	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण अरुण 1946	2,000 00	2,000 00	
25	कौमुदी ल स्मारक पदक निधि	प्रशिक्षात्मक सोसाइटी के, बम्बई शास्त्राचार्य प्रबन्ध मणिति, दाउन हास्प,	५३ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र अरुण 1984	4,900 00	4,900 00	
26	मर जमशेदप्री जेंडी भाई मचिव, पारसी हितकारी सन्था	सर जें. जें. पी० शी० मंस्था 209 डॉ० वाशा भाई, नोरोडी गोड फोर्ट, बम्बई-1	स्टेट बैंक के शेयर 3 प्रतिशत अरुण 1896-97 4 प्रतिशत अरुण 1981 4½ प्रतिशत अरुण 1989 6 प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र अरुण 1984 5 वर्षीय डाकघर साखिया जमा 5½ प्रतिशत अरुण 2001 5½ प्रतिशत मद्रास अरुण 1980 5½ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र अरुण 1982 5½ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र अरुण 1981 6 प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र राज्य विज्ञली बोर्ड बांड 1981 6 प्रतिशत बम्बई नगरपालिका के अरुण पत्र 1983 5½ प्रतिशत अरुण 1999 5½ प्रतिशत अरुण 2002 6 प्रतिशत अरुण 1998 5½ प्रतिशत ब्याज बाला अरुण 2003 5½ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र अरुण 1985 6 प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र अरुण 1985	1,300 00 6,900.00 500.00 500.00 3000.00 7,95,450.00 8,80,800.00 2,500.00 11,400 00 8,900 00 3,36,200 00 20,500 00 10,500 00 3,400.00 11,300.00 15,200.00 500.00 500.00	2,000 00	84.00
					2,000 00	
					394 61	
7	8	9	10	11		
	रु०		रु०	रु०		
	84 00	दिया गया ब्याज मरकार को दी गई फीस	83 10 0 90		कालम 6 मे दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम मे लोत पर काटे गए आयकर और अधिभार की रकम शामिल नही है।	
			84 00			
	394 61	दिया गया ब्याज मरकार को दी गई कोम	390 38 4 23		कालम 6 मे दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम मे लोत पर काटे गए आयकर और अधिभार की रकम शामिल नही है।	
(न)	2,500 25	1,55,994.71	दिया गया ब्याज मरकार को दी गई कोम	1,51,842.31 1,652.15	(न) यह रकम निम्नलिखित की शोतक है :— प्रथम शेष 0.25 2,500/- रुपए की 5½ प्रतिशत मद्रास अरुण, 1979 की परिणामत प्राप्तिया 2,500.00	
					2,500.25	
		(स) अन्य प्रदायगियां	2,500 00		(स) यह रकम 5 वर्षीय डाकघर साखिया जमा मे निदेश की गई रकम की शोतक है।	
			1,55,994 46		कालम 6 मे दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम लोत पर काटे गए आयकर और अधिभार की रकम शामिल नही है।	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			रु.	रु.	रु.
27. भारत की सारियों को मन्त्री राष्ट्रीय मंस्था की बम्बई शास्त्रा के कोयाइक्ष द्वारा 1946 3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण			2,18,100.00		.
रोग चिकित्सा और महायता तथा शिक्षा प्रदान करने की गार्डीय मंस्था को बम्बई श्री आर० पैन० भावनगरी, पैस० बी० बिलिमोरिया एंड कम्पनी, 113, महात्मा गांधी रोड, बम्बई-1		5½ प्रतिशत महाराष्ट्र ऋण			
28. गल्टमजी अमणेदजी जो सचिव, नर जे० जे० पारसी शिक्कारी संस्था 209, डॉ दादाभाई मोरोजी रोड, फोर्ट, बम्बई		1981	30,000.00	2,48,100.00	11,576.00
भाई गुजराती विद्यालय निधि		3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण	72,000.00	72,000.00	3,024.00
29. भूतपूर्व संगमी राज्य द्वारा शिक्षा निवेशक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, राष्ट्रीय गई विद्या प्रबुद्ध स्मारक पुणे		1946	49,100.00		
निधि		3 प्रतिशत ऋण 1896-97	1,200.00	50,300.00	2,093.50
30. सी० पी० और बगार किंग सचिव, शासी निकाय किंग, एडवर्ड स्मारक समिति निधि		3 प्रतिशत ऋण 1896-97	19,000.00		
		5½ प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश ऋण 1983	1,85,900.00		
		3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण, 1946	2,42,800.00	4,47,700.00	.
31. सी० पी० हुषि और उद्घोग सुधार निधि		3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण, 1946	1,24,000.00		
		5½ प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश ऋण, 1979	5,900.00	1,29,900.00	.
		5½ प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश ऋण, 1983	3,800.00		
32. एसन गांडिनर स्मारक छात्र नागपुर का विशेष वृत्ति निधि		3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण, 1946	400.00	4,200.00	.
		5½ प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश ऋण, 1983	200.00	200.00	.
33. मीमांशवनी कृष्णबाई ब.न नागपुर परिमडल के विद्यालयों की निरीक्षिका, नागपुर कृष्ण सूले पुरस्कार निधि		5½ प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश ऋण, 1983	900.00	900.00	.
34. रायबत्रादुर बत्सुजी जनार्दन सचिव, विदर्भ माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, नागपुर बीबल पुरस्कार निधि		5½ प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश ऋण, 1983	11,600.00	13,800.00	.
35. ब्राह्मनिंग छात्रवृत्ति और कलकट्टर, नागपुर, शिक्षा निवेशक ब्राह्मनिंग शिक्षा छात्रवृत्ति निधि		3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण, 1946	2,200.00		
		5½ प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश ऋण, 1979			

1	2	3	4	5	6
			रु.	रु.	रु.

तमिलनाडु

1. लोरेस स्मारक विद्यालय (लवहेल) निधि	सचिव, शिक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय, शिक्षा विभाग	..	..	..	..
2. विकटोरिया अयन्ती छात्रवृत्ति अकादमिक निधि, मंगलोर	एक समिति जिसके सदस्य हैं— 1 विद्यालय कनारा के जिला न्यायाधीश, (प्रध्यक्ष) 2 विद्यालय कनारा के जिला बोर्ड के प्रध्यक्ष 3 मंगलोर नगर परिषद के सम्पादित, और 4 विद्यालय कनारा के जिला शिक्षा प्रधिकारी	3 प्रतिशत रूपांतरण अरुण 1946	35,400.00	35,400.00	1,062.00
3. जोनायडला रंगेया चेट्टी काले जिट छात्रवृत्ति निधि, मद्रास	कालेज शिक्षा के निवेशक, 6 प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु मद्रास 1984	अरुण 1946	3,000.00	3,000.00	
	3 प्रतिशत रूपांतरण अरुण, 1946		32,400.00	32,400.00	
	5½ प्रतिशत मद्रास अरुण, 1980		3,200.00	41,700.00	1,449.74
	6½ प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु अरुण 1989		400.00	400.00	
	5¾ प्रतिशत अरुण 2001		2,700.00	2,700.00	

7	8	9	10	11
रु.	रु.	रु.	रु.	रु.
(प) । 7,536.90	7,536.90 अन्य अदायगियां सरकार को दी गई फीस	7,461.53 75.37	.. (प) यह रकम अप्य शेष की जोतक है।	
		7,536.90		

(र) 778.90	1,840.90 दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	1,296.00 13.08	531.82 (र) यह रकम अप्य शेष की जोतक है।
(ल) 9,568.50	11,018.24	1,309.08	11,018.24 (ल) यह रकम निम्न- लिखित की जोतक है— अप्य शेष 9,316.50 प्रायकर और अधिभार की वापसी की रकम 252.00 9,568.50

कालम 6 में विद्यार्थी गई ब्याज की रकम में जोत पर काटी गई प्रायकर और अधिभार की रकम शामिल नहीं है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
				रु०	रु०
4	प्रिन्स स्मारक अध्ययन निधि, मद्रास	बिद्यालयीशिका निदेशक, मद्रास और कलवटर, मद्रास	3 प्रतिशत रूपांतरण रुपूण 1946 5-3/4 प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु 1981	11,500 00 1,100 00	162,00 00 102 24
5.	जे० एम० बोर्न स्मारक अध्ययन निधि मद्रास	दक्षिण रेलवे के मुख्य प्रभियस्ता, मद्रास	3 प्रतिशत रूपांतरण रुपूण, 1946 5-3/4 प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु रुपूण, 1982 5-3/4 प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु रुपूण 1983	300.00 1200 00 100 00	1,600 00 77 74

7	8	9	10	11
	रु०	रु०	रु०	
(ग)	2,756 51	3,158.75	. .	3,158 75 (ग) यह रकम निम्ननिखिल की घोतक है— अध शेष 2,728.51 आयकर और अधिभार की वापसी की रकम 28,00 — 2,756 51

कालम 6 में वी गई व्याज
की रकम में लोत पर
काटी गई आप कर और
अधिभार की रकम
शामिल नहीं है।

(घ)	1,273.94	1,351 68	. .	1,351 68 (म) यह रकम निम्न- निखिल की घोतक है— अध शेष 1,241.94 आयकर और अधिभार की वापसी की रकम 32,00 — 1,273.94
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कालम 6 में वी गई रकम में
लोत पर काटी गई
आयकर और अधिभार
की रकम शामिल नहीं
है। चूंकि अक्षय निधि
के प्रशासकों में ऋम-
सम्बन्ध 3 से 5 लक्ष के
मम्बन्ध में कोई वर्त प्राप्त
नहीं हुआ है इसलिए इन
मामलों में व्याज की
रकम बमूल नहीं की
गई है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
मध्य प्रदेश				₹.	₹.
1 नवाब सुलतान जहां बेगम शिखा अकाल निधि, भोपाल	गवर्नर बोर्ड जिम्मे निम्न-लिखित सदस्य है—	जिम्मे निम्न-लिखित सदस्य है—	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण रुप्त, 1946	9,24,400 00	
	(1) महामाल्य सीलन इफिक्यार-उल मुक्क नवाब मुहम्मद हमीदुल्ला खां;	(1) महामाल्य सीलन इफिक्यार-उल मुक्क नवाब मुहम्मद हमीदुल्ला खां;	5-3/4 प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश 4,24,500 00	13,48,900 00	46,926.74
	(2) श्री महाराज प्रभात चर्मा, भृत्यूर्व न्याया-शीश, उच्च न्यायालय, भोपाल,	(2) श्री महाराज प्रभात चर्मा, भृत्यूर्व न्याया-शीश, उच्च न्यायालय, भोपाल,			
	(3) श्री मुहम्मद इहमद अन्नारे, भृत्यूर्व न्याया-शीश, उच्च न्यायालय भोपाल;	(3) श्री मुहम्मद इहमद अन्नारे, भृत्यूर्व न्याया-शीश, उच्च न्यायालय भोपाल;			
	(4) कर्नेस यामीनुसमूक नवाबजादा राजीदुज्ज-फरवां बहादुर; और	(4) कर्नेस यामीनुसमूक नवाबजादा राजीदुज्ज-फरवां बहादुर; और			
	(5) मुतमिबुल इशाघली कादिर, श्री सैयद माशूक अली महामाल्य नवाब भोपाल के सरकारी विभाग के सचिव।	(5) मुतमिबुल इशाघली कादिर, श्री सैयद माशूक अली महामाल्य नवाब भोपाल के सरकारी विभाग के सचिव।			
2 रामबहू आकुर पुरस्कार संचिव, माध्यमिक विकास बोर्ड मध्य प्रदेश, निधि भोपाल	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण रुप्त, 1946		500.00	500 00	13.00
7	8	9	10	11	
(कक्ष) 10,766 18	57,692 92	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	56,843 68 660 06 57,603 74	89 18	(कक्ष) यह रकम अब ऐप की छोलक है। कालम 6 में दियाई गई ब्याज की रकम में छोल पर काटी गई प्रायकर और प्रधिभार की रकम शामिल नहीं है।
(खण्ड) 5 90	18 90	दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	18.66 0.24 18 90	..	(खण्ड) यह रकम अब ऐप की छोलक है। कालम 6 में दियाई गई ब्याज की रकम में छोल पर काटी गई प्रायकर और प्रधिभार की रकम शामिल नहीं है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
				₹.	₹.
3	हाईडिंग पदक निधि	शिक्षा निदेशक, मध्य प्रदेश, भीपाल	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण, 1946	2,100.00	2,100.00 57.00
4	मेहमू और स्पेस रजत पदक निधि	जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी, बिलास- पुर	5½ प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश ऋण, 1983	500.00	500.00 26.74
5	पंडित प्रेमशक्ति गंगाशक्ति ठाकर आकृष्णनि निधि	मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी जन- पद, समा, दमोह	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण, 1946	7,100.00	7,100.00 191.00
6	रेवाणकर पदया हाई स्कूल छात्रवृत्ति निधि	मध्य शिक्षा अधीक्षक, जबलपुर	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण, 1946	5,000.00	5,000.00 136.00
7.	लक्ष्मीबाई छात्रवृत्ति निधि	जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी, जबलपुर	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण ऋण, 1946	2,600.00	2,600.00 70.00

7	8	9	10	11
			₹.	₹.
(घ)	24.30	81.30 दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	80.34 0.96	(घ) यह रकम अधरोष की ओतक है। कालम 6 मे दिखाई गयी ब्याज की रकम मे ओत पर काटी गयी आयकर और अधिभार की रकम शामिल नही है।
(इ)	95.72	122.46 दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	26.46 0.28	(इ) यह रकम अधरोष की ओतक है। कालम 6 मे दिखाई गयी ब्याज की रकम मे ओत पर काटी गयी आयकर और अधि- भार की रकम शामिल नही है।
(च)	82.04	273.04 दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	269.83 3.21	(च) यह रकम अधरोष की ओतक है। कालम 6 मे दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम मे ओत पर काटी गयी आयकर और अधिभार की रकम शामिल नही है।
(छ)	37.75	193.75 दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	191.50 2.25	(छ) यह रकम अधरोष की ओतक है। कालम 6 मे दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम मे ओत पर काटी गयी आयकर और अधिभार की रकम शामिल नही है।
(ज)	30.10	100.10 दिया गया ब्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	48.93 1.17	(ज) यह रकम अधरोष की ओतक है। कालम 6 मे दिखाई गई ब्याज की रकम मे ओत पर काटी गयी आयकर और अधिभार की रकम शामिल नही है।

1	2	3	4	5	6
				रु०	रु०
8.	बुडबर्न आवासी निधि	प्रिसिपल, राजकुमार कालेज, 5 ^{वीं} प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश अहन, रायपुर 1983	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण अहन, 1946	2,400.00 8,300.00	10,700.00 349.00

बिहार

1.	बुडहाउस स्मारक निधि	कलकटा, भागलपुर	5 वर्षीय डाकघर मालाधि जमा	1,100.00	1,100.00 110.00
2.	राजा रघुनंदन प्रसाद व्यास अवैतनिक कोशाध्यक्ष, बिहार निधि	एम० पी० सी० ए० सद्विकात आश्रम, पटना	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण अहन, 1946	1,600.00	1,600.00 48.00
3.	मर फब्रुअरीन स्मारक स्वर्ण शिक्षा निदेशक, बिहार, पटना पदक निधि		3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण अहन, 1946	1,100.00	1,100.00 33.00

7	8	9	10	11
			रु०	रु०
(क्रम)	140.53	489.53 दिया गया व्याज सरकार का दी गई फीस	439.77 5.13 201.90	44.63 (मम) यह रकम अधिकार की योग्यता है। कालम 6 में दिखाई गई व्याज की रकम में श्रोत पर काटी गयी आपकर और प्रधिकार की रकम शामिल नहीं है।
..	100.00	दिया गया व्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	108.90 1.10 110.00	.. ..
..	48.00	दिया गया व्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	47.52 0.48 48.00	.. ..
..	33.00	दिया गया व्याज सरकार को दी गई फीस	32.66 0.34 33.00	.. ..

1	2	3	4	5	6
उत्तर प्रदेश					
प्रसीनगढ़					
1. उत्तर प्रदेश रसूल भरती छात्र- कोषाध्यक्ष, मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय वृत्ति प्रक्षय निधि न्यास प्रसीनगढ़	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण झण, 1946	20,200.00	20,200.00		
2. सर सैयद महमद स्मारक रजिस्ट्रार, मुस्लिम विश्व- विद्यालय, प्रसीनगढ़ न्यास निधि	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण झण, 1946	1,16,000.00	1,16,000.00		
3. भर विलियम मैरिस छात्र- कुलपति, मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, वृत्ति प्रक्षय निधि न्यास अलीगढ़	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण झण, 1946	6,400.00	6,400.00		
इलाहाबाद					
4. रीवा छात्रवृत्ति प्रक्षय निधि प्रधानाचार्य, गवर्नेंट हंटर कालेज, न्यास इलाहाबाद	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण झण, 1946	4,100.00	4,100.00		
5. धन्मा छात्रवृत्ति प्रक्षय निधि शिक्षा निवेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश, न्यास इलाहाबाद	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण झण, 1946	5,200.00	5,200.00		
6. विजयनगरम् छात्रवृत्ति प्रक्षय प्रधानाचार्य, गवर्नेंट हंटर निधि न्यास कालेज, इलाहाबाद	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण झण, 1946	14,800.00	14,800.00		
7. विजयनगरम् छात्रवृत्ति प्रक्षय रजिस्ट्रार, इलाहाबाद विश्व- विद्यालय, इलाहाबाद निधि न्यास	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण झण, 1946	26,000.00	26,000.00		
बाराणसी					
8. श्रावीनाथ छात्रवृत्ति प्रक्षय उपकुलपति, बाराणसी संस्कृत निधि न्यास विश्वविद्यालय, बाराणसी	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण झण, 1946	45,000.00	45,000.00		
9. काठियाबाड़े संस्कृत छात्र- वृत्ति प्रक्षय निधि न्यास —तैवै—	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण झण, 1946	9,100.00	9,100.00		
10. रीवा छात्रवृत्ति प्रक्षय निधि प्रधानाचार्य, राजकीय उच्चतर न्यास माध्यमिक विद्यालय, बाराणसी	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण झण, 1946	5,800.00	5,800.00		
11. बागरी प्रचारिणी सभा प्रक्षय संचिव, नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा, निधि न्यास बाराणसी	3 प्रतिशत रूपान्तरण झण, 1946	1,63,100.00	1,63,100.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6
				₹.	₹.
12.	महाराज कुलार सुदौलु देवर मुस्पति, बलारम हिन्दू विषय- मिह देव, सोनपुर संपदा विकास, बाराणसी के प्रस्तुत उत्तराधिकारी उद्दीपन पदक प्रशंसन निधि न्याय	3 प्रतिशत रुपांतरण अट्टण, 1946	1,500.00	1,500.00	..
13.	बस्ती की रानी भूबन राज रजिस्ट्रार, बलारम हिन्दू विषय- मक्षमी देवी प्रशंसन निधि न्याय विकास, बाराणसी	3 प्रतिशत रुपांतरण अट्टण, 1946	7,300.00	7,300.00	..
	पौड़ी गढ़वाल				
14.	गढ़वाल झेवीय लिक्षा न्याय सचिव, गढ़वाल झेवीय लिक्षा न्याय निधि, पौड़ी गढ़वाल निधि	3 प्रतिशत रुपांतरण अट्टण, 1946	51,800.00	51,800.00	..
	मण्डल				
15.	नगर लिक्षा प्रशंसन निधि सचिव, नगर लिक्षा प्रशंसन न्याय, अपर इंडिया, मण्डल लक्ष्मणऊ	3 प्रतिशत रुपांतरण अट्टण, 1946	16,600.00	36,000.00	..
		7 चर्चीय राष्ट्रीय बचत पद (तीसरा निर्गम)	19,400.00		
16.	कलार कु। इमाजीत मिह, प्रशानाचार्य, मेडिकल कालेज, एम। सी। आई। एम। लक्ष्मण एम।, स्मारक प्रशंसन कालपूति प्रशंसन निधि	3 प्रतिशत रुपांतरण अट्टण, 1946	1,06,600.00	1,06,600.00	..
	किरापुर				
17.	जिरोड़ी कालस्थ पाठ्याला प्रशंसक समिति, जिसके विषय- प्रशंसन निधि न्याय मुर के कलाकार पदेन मध्या- पति हैं धीर स्व। मून्ही विलेशवरी प्रसाद लीडर की संपदा के विष्याक जिसके सदस्य हैं।	3 प्रतिशत रुपांतरण अट्टण, 1946	1,600.00	9,150.00	..
		7 चर्चीय राष्ट्रीय बचत पद (हूसरा निर्गम)	7,550.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			₹.	₹.	₹.
पांडिचेरी					
1. भूतपूर्व सेनिकों के पुनर्वास सचिव, गवर्नर और सेनिक शोर्ट और पुनर्निर्माण के लिये विवेष निधि		5वीं प्रभिशाल आज वाले हुए पुनर्वास बाणी	1,000.00	1,000.00	
2. डाक्टर एम० के रामनाथन प्रशान्तचार्य, जवाहरलाल स्नातकोत्तर, अग्रमुखियान शिक्षा संस्थान और अनुमधान, पांडिचेरी		5 वर्षीय डाक्टर साब्दिज जमा	1,000.00	1,000.00	
3. श्रीमती मुशीला मलवा-रादजलू यावार निधि	—तदैद—	5 वर्षीय डाक्टर साब्दिज जमा	1,000.00	1,000.00	
4. श्री एन० मल्हाराजजलो चेटियार स्मारक पवक निधि	—तदैव—	5 वर्षीय डाक्टर साब्दिज जमा	1,000.00	1,000.00	

7	8	9	10	11
₹.	₹.	₹.	₹.	₹.
				पारनीय रिजर्व बैंक ने स्पाइ की रकम अपनी नहीं दी है और उससे इस संबंध में लिखा पढ़ी की जा रही है।

(टट) 1,000.00 1,000.00 (ठठ) अन्य प्रदायगिया 1,000 1,000.00 (टट) यह रकम अद्य शेष की घोतक है।

(ठठ) यह रकम 5 वर्षीय डाक्टर साब्दिज जमा में निवेश की गई रकम की घोतक है।

(इड) 1,000.00 1,000.00 (इड) अन्य प्रदायगिया 1,000.00 (इड) यह रकम प्राधिकारियों से निवेश के लिए प्राप्त हुई रकम की घोतक है।
 (इड) यह रकम 5 वर्षीय डाक्टर साब्दिज जमा में निवेश की घोतक है।

पंचाब
भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच केन्द्रीय पूर्ति अक्षय निधियों से संवधित प्रतिभूतियों का विभाजन न हो सकने के कारण प्रतिभूतियों की सूची तैयार नहीं की जा सकी।

[मं० /एफ० 1/1/80-टी०सी०ई०]

मंगलदास पाल,
शोषपाल, भारतीय पूर्ति अक्षय निधि

(Office of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of India)

New Delhi, the 15th June, 1980

S.O. 1877.—The following list of properties and of securities as on the 31st March, 1980 and abstract of accounts of interest for the year 1979-80 in respect of Charitable Endowments (Central) held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India or his agents under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (6 of 1890), are published for general information.

Part I—List of properties other than securities

Sl. No.	Particulars of Vesting order No.	Name of Endowment	Administrators of Property	Property held			Remarks	
				No.	Date	Description	Value	Annual Income, if known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

INDIA

1. Ministry of Health Notification No. F. 14-26/61-Instt. as amended by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Notifica- tion No. S.22020/ 11/76—MC(MS).	31-8-1962	Pasteur Institute of India	Administrator of the Pasteur Insti- tute of India.	1. Anti-Rabies Research Centre Building Kasauli. 2. Lady Linlithgo Sanatorium Build- ing, Kasauli. 3. Shelton Lodge, Kasauli.	23,200 00	Rs. 23,200 00	Not known
2. Ministry of De- fence Notification No. S.R.O. 250	19th July, 1960	Farm Fund of the Fund.	Board of Admi- nistration of the Fund.	Kamola Tehsil Kala- dhungi District Nainital 1. Dispensary (30 ft. x 24 ft.) 2. Thimayya Lodge (30 ft. x 24 ft.) 3. Guest House No. 1 (30 ft. x 35 ft.) 4. Guest House No. 2 (28 ft. x 26 ft.)	Rs. 4,000 00	Rs. 4,000 00	Not known

MAHARASHTRA

1. G.I.H.D. Educa- tion No. 433.	27th May, 1909	The Indian Institute of Science.	The Collector of Bombay, Shri Narayan Datta- traya Sirur and Shri Naval H. Tata.	"Victoria Buildings"— All that piece of freehold, situated in the Fort on the eas- tern side of Parsi Ba- zard Street, at or near the Elphinstone Cui- cle with the messuage, tenements and build- ings thereon known as "Victoria Build- ings" containing by admeasurement 482- 3/4 sq. yards or thereabouts.	Not known	Do.
2 & 3 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	"Albion Place and Alexandra Terrace"— All that piece of land, situated at By- culla on the eastern side of Parel Road with the messuage tenements and build- ings thereon, with their out-houses and stables known as "Albion Place and Alexandra Terrace" containing by admea- surement 11,104 sq. yards or thereabouts.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
						Rs.	Rs.		
3A. G.I.H.D. Edu- cation No. 433.	27th May, 1909	The Indian Institute of Science.	The Collector of Bombay, Shri Narayan Datta- traya Sirur and Shri Naval H. Tata.	New being a building now known as "Hotel Heritage" built on portion of land ad- measuring 11,104 sq. yards or thereabouts situated at Byculla on the eastern side of Parel Road now known as Dr. Am- bedkar Road.	Construction 19,00,000 00	1,89,120.00			
4 & 5. Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	"Reay House" and "Sandhurst House" —All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situated on the Apollo Reclama- tion, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,004-8/9 square yards with the two buildings thereon, known as "Reay House" and "San- dhurst House".	Not known	Not known			
6 & 7. Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	"Roosevelt House or Ezra House"—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, si- tuated on the Apollo Reclamation, con- taining by admea- surement 533 square yards and 3/9 of another square yard, with the build- ings thereon, known as the "Roosevelt House or Ezra Hou- se" and secondly all that piece of leasehold land also situated on the Apollo Reclama- tion, in the Island of Bombay, contain- ing by admeasure- ment 573 square yards and 3/5 of another square yard.	Not known	Not known			
8 & 9. Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	"Sargent House" and "Jenkins House"— All that piece or parcel of land, si- tuated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3487-2/9 square yards with the build- ings thereon known as "Sargent House" and "Jen- kins House".	Do.	Do.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	
10.	G.I.H.D. Education No. 433	27th May 1909	The Indian Institute of Science	The Collector of Bombay, Shri Narayan Datta, Shriya Sirur and Shri Naval Tata.	"New Shamji Buildings" now known as "Station Terraces, Sleater Road" H. All that piece of land of Foras tenure admeasuring 2,290 square yards or thereabouts with the severals messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, known as "New Shamji Buildings Extension" now known as the "Station Terraces" situated on the South side of the Sleater Road, Bombay.	Not known	Not known	
11.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	"Candy House"— All that piece of lease hold land, situated on the Apollo Reclamation, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 529-6/9 square yards known as "Candy House".	Do.	Do.	
12 & 13.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	"Land near Albion Place and Alexandra Terrace"—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 8,570 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay with other land situated at Byculla on the eastern side of Parel Road in the City of Bombay, together with messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon known as "Land near Albion Place and Alexandra Terrace."	Do.	107-8/9 sq yards acquired by the Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay	
14.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	"Land at Parel Tank Road" Firstly—All that piece of land admeasuring 67,057 square yards or thereabouts whereof 7,021 sq. yards is Government Toka land and 2,189 sq. yard is	Do.	Out of 74,686 square yards 15,575.80 square yards acquired by Government under Land Acquisition Act for the construction of the work of the	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	
15. G.I.H.D. Education No. 433	27th May, 1909	The Indian Institute of Science.	The collector of Bombay, Shri Narayan Dattatraya Sirur and Shri Naval H. Tata.	recently assessed Government Land and remaining is Inam land situated at Parel on the Public road leading to Parel Government Tank known as "Land at Parel Tank Road" Wageshri Hill. Secondly—All that piece of vacant Inam land admeasuring 6,005 square yards or thereabouts situated at Parel. Thirdly—All that piece of vacant land of the Government Toka Tenure containing by admeasurement 1,058 square yards or thereabouts situated at and on the south side of Golangl Hill Road at Parel in the City of Bombay. Fourthly—All that piece of vacant Government Toka land containing by admeasurement 566 square yards or thereabouts situated at and on the south side of Golangl Hill Road at Parel in the City of Bombay.	All that piece of land situated on the West side of the Colaba Road at Colaba within the city and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,020 sq. yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the North by the Property of the Trustees of Sir Currumbhoy Ebrahim Baronetcy Trust, on or towards the South by the Road of Police Chowkey on or towards the East by Colaba	18,44,108.28	1,99,675.08	Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. in connection with its transmission lines and 37,471.52 square yards subsequently acquired in 1922 by the Land Acquisition Officer. A portion of the land at Parel Tank Road admeasuring 2,043.88 square yards of C/S No 1/202 part and 623.33 square yards of C.S. No 203 part has been acquired by the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the purpose of construction of Water Reservoir under Section 12(2) of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Road and on or towards the West by Wodehouse Road, and which said piece of Land is registered in the books of the collector of Bombay under Rent Roll No. 8509 and bears Cadestal Survey No. 48 of Colaba Division together with the buildings and erections standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Award Nos. 213, 214 and Street Nos. 158 and 125 of Colaba Road and Wodehouse Road and Street No. 154 of Lower Colaba Road respectively.			
16. G.R.E.D. No 452	7th March, 1906	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution	The Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Bombay.	A piece of land with dwelling house and building situated at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, admeasuring 1,688 square yards.	Not known	Not known		
17. G.R.E.D. No. 1778	10th July, 1912	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution	The Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Bombay.	All that piece of parcel of freehold land with messuage, tenement or stables standing thereon situated at Gola Lane, Fort, Bombay admeasuring 173 and 62 square yards or thereabouts.	Do.	Do.		

TAMIL NADU

1. No. 46-Education and No. 389-Education	5th April, 1904 and 25th June, 1904	Endowment of the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum.	Secretary and Correspondent, St. George School and Orphanage, Madras.	Land in Madras bearing Survey No. 232 and measuring 15 cawnies 18 grounds and 1678 sq. ft. with the buildings thereon known as "Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum."	Not known	Not known	To the property is in the occupation of the Civil Orphan Asylum consideration of the maintaining and educating 30 additional girls in addition to the girl of the Asylum such as were formerly admitted to the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	
UTTAR PRADESH								
1	Government of UP Education Deptt. Notification Nos. 602/XV-301 and 808-G/XV/619/1923	2nd April, 1918 and 29th November, 1923 respectively	Giraundi Pathshala Endowment Trust, Mirzapur	A Committee of Kayastha Management consisting of the Collector, Mirzapur as Ex Officio Chairman and Executors of the Estate of the late Munshi Bindeshwari Prasad, Pleader	(a) Three houses situated in Mohalla Welleslygunj, Distt. Mirzapur bounded as follows :— (1) South—House of Sri Piyaie Lal, North—House of Musammat Jhunna, West—Government Road, East—House of Sri Sumer Sonar. (2) South—House of Munshi Bindeswari Prasad, Vakil, North—Mosque, West—House of Shri Rameshwar Teli, East—Road. (3) South—House of Sri Budhu, North—House of Munshi Bindeshwari Prasad Vakil, West—House of Musammat Umrao, East—Road. (b) A grove situated in Mauza Giraundi, Tehsil Chunar, District Mirzapur. (c) Pathshala in Mauza Giraundi, Tehsil Chunar, District Mirzapur situated in the grove mentioned in (b) above.	600 00 600 00 600 00 600.00 50.00	36 00 36,00 36 00 15.00 Not known,	

PUNJAB

Pending apportionment of properties relating to Central Charitable Endowments between India and Pakistan the list of properties could not be prepared

PART II—List and abstract

Case No.	Name of endowment	Persons in whose behalf held	Particulars of Securities	Total of Securities		Cash Interest or dividend realised
				5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	Rs.
INDIA						
i.	Khandpara State Fund	Trust Fund	Board of Trustees, Khandpara State Trust Fund	5-Year Post Office Deposit	30,600 00	30,600.00
2.	Armed Forces Benevolent Fund	Armed Forces Benevolent Fund General Committee	3% Conversion Loan, 1946	8,00,400.00	8,00,400.00	12,006.00
3.	Lady Hardinge Hospital Delhi, Fund	Ministry of Health and for Women and Children, Family Welfare	..	..	..	9,920.00

**Account of Securities
Receipts**

Other Cash receipts	Total Cash receipts	Cash Expenditure Payments	Balance in cash		Remarks
			7	8	
			Rs.	Rs.	
		Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	3,060.00	3,029.40 30.60	
				3,060.00	
		Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	12,006.00	11,885.94 120.06	
				12,006.00	
(a) 4,62,254.00	4,72,174.00	(b) Payment to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Lady Hardinge Medical Co- llege and Hospital, New Delhi. Fee paid to Govt.		4,72,074.80	(a) Represents redemption proceeds of 5-year Post Office Time Deposit. (b) The Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi has been acquired by Government in terms of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital (Acquisition) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1977. Accordingly the payments of the redemption proceeds along with interest realised on the securities of the Fund, were remitted to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi.
			99.20	4,72,174.00	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. St. Dunstan's (India) Fund.	Board of Trustees, St. Dunstan's (India) Fund.	3% Conversion Loan, 1946 4½% Loan, 1989	92,900.00 15,000.00	1,07,900.00	1,985.00
5. Thomas Reed Bell Memorial Fund.	The President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun	3% Conversion Loan, 1946	3,100.00	3,100.00	46.50
6. Pasteur Institute of India.	Administrator of the Pasteur Institute of India.	3% Conversion Loan, 1946 4% Loan, 1980 5 Year Post Office Time Deposit.	66,900.00 1,10,900.00 30,750.00	2,08,550.00	8,514.50
7. National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare.	General Committee, National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare	5 Year Post Office Time Deposit.	5,26,47,550.00	47,96,445.76	
8. Sarada Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science.	Committee of Management of the Fund.	Fixed Deposit with the Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corp. Ltd. 5 Year Post Office Time Deposit.	5,00,000.00 1,00,000.00	6,00,000.00	59,500.00

7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	1,985.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	1,965.15 19.85 <hr/> 1,985.00	The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.
..	46.50	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	46.03 0.47 <hr/> 46.50	
..	8,514.50	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	8,429.35 85.15 <hr/> 8,514.50	
(c) 64,50,000.00	1,12,46,445.76	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt. (d) Other payments	46,80,731.30 47,964.46 65,17,750.00 <hr/> 1,12,46,445.76	(c) Represents 23,00,000 Redemption proceeds of Fixed Deposit with the T.I.I. Corp. Ltd. 41,50,000 Received from the Fund authorities for investment.
				64,50,000
				(d) Represents investment made in 5-year Post Office Time Deposit.
..	59,500.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	58,905.00 595.00 <hr/> 59,500.00	A sum of Rs. 68,465.76 was received by way of interest on Fixed Deposit with the T.I.I. Corp. Ltd., out of which a sum of Rs. 67,750 along with the redemption proceeds of Rs. 23 lakhs was invested in the 5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
9.	Banubai Byramji Kanga	The Superintendent, Trainees' Welfare Fund Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun.	5-Year Post Office Time Deposit. 6% West Bengal State Electricity Board Bonds, 1982.	49,950.00	
10.	Flag Day Fund	Managing Committee, Flag Day Fund	3% Conversion Loan, 1946	4,20,000.00	4,20,000.00
11.	War Bereaved and Disabled Service men Special Relief Fund.	Managing Committee, War Bereaved and Disabled Servicemen Special Relief Fund.	5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.	2,00,00,000.00	2,00,00,000.00
					20,00,000.00

7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
(e) 100.00	5,298.75	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt. (c) Other payments	5,146.76 51.99 100.00 5,298.75	(e) Represents redemption proceeds of Ten Year Defence Deposit Certificate for Rs. 100 since reinvested in 5-year Post Office Time Deposit. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.
..	6,300.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	6,237.00 63.00 6,300.00	..
20,00,000.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	19,80,000.00 20,000.00 20,00,000.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. Lady Hardinge Hospital for Women and Children, Delhi, Fund (Newendowment set up in pursuance of Section 7 of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital (Acquisition) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1977)	Board of Administration, Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. S.K. Hospital.	5-Year Post Office Deposit.	Time 1,02,650.00	1,02,650.00	..
13. National Children's Fund.	Board of Trustees of the Fund.	5-Year Post Office Deposit.	Time 26,00,000.00	26,00,000.00	10,000.00
14. The Indian People's Famine Trust.	Board of Management, New Delhi.	3% Conversion Loan, 1946	32,78,400.00	32,78,400.00	98,352.00
15. The Jewish Charitable Endowment Fund.	Mussa Board, Calcutta.	3% Conversion Loan, 1946 5½% West Bengal Loan, 1983.	38,000.00 59,700.00	97,700.00	6,871.48

7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(f) 1,02,667.00	1,02,667.00	(g) Other payments	1,02,650.00 1,02,650.00	(f) Represents opening balance. (g) Represents investment made in 5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.
(h) 25,00,000.00	25,10,000.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt. (h) Other payments	9,900.00 100.00 25,00,000.00 25,10,000.00	.. (h) Represents amount received from the Fund authorities for investment, since invested in 5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.
..	98,352.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	97,368.48 983.52 98,352.00	.. The last year's closing balance of Rs. 1,967.04, which represented Fee, has been credited to the Government Account during current year.
..	6,871.48	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	6,802.78 68.70 6,871.48	.. The last year's closing balance of Rs. 1,383.80, which represented Fee, has been credited to the Government Account during current year. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
MAHARASHTRA					
1. Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore Properties).	The Council of the Indian Institute of Science Ban- galore.	5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.		2,150.00	2,150.00
2. Indian Institute of Science (Bombay Properties).	The Council of the Indian Institute of Science Ban- galore.	3% Conversion Loan 1946 5½% Loan 2000. 5¾% Maharashtra Loan 1982. 5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.	10,22,800.00 1,40,300.00 57,800.00 10,700.00	12,31,600.00	68,098.00
3. Fakirjee Cowasjee of Karachi Scholarship Fund	Captain Superintendent, Trainingship "Rajendra" Off New Ferry Wharf, Bombay-9.	3% Conversion Loan 1946	60,000.00	60,000.00	2,313.00
4. Chatfield Memorial Prize Fund.	1. Principal, Training Co- llege for Men, Poona. 2. Principal, Training Co- llege for Men, Dharwar. 3. Principal, Training Co- llege for Men, Ahmeda- bad.	3% Conversion Loan 1946	200.00	200.00	9.00
5. Ganesh Balvant Limaye Scholarship Fund.	Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Pune.	3% Conversion Loan 1946	56,000.00	56,000.00	2,352.00
6. Sir William Moore Me- morial Fund.	Director of Health Services, Maharashtra, State, Bombay.	3% Conversion Loan 1946	1,100.00	1,100.00	45.50

7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(k) 447.00	662.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	638.55 6.45	17.00 (k) Represents opening balance.
			645.00	
(l) 27.02	68,125.02	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	67,286.63 811.37	27.02 (l) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.
			68,098.00	
(l) 2,736.00	5,049.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	5,022.00 27.00	. (i) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
			5,049.00	
(m) 44.54	53.54	Fee paid to Govt.	0.09 0.09	53.45 (m) Represents opening balance.
..	2,352.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	2,326.80 25.20	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
			2,352.00	
..	45.50	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	44.99 0.51	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
			45.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7.	Kazi Shahabudin Endowment for the encouragement of Education among Mohamedans in the Bombay Presidency.	Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Pune.	3% Conversion Loan 1946 5½% Maharashtra Loan 1981.	1,45,300.00 5,100.00	1,50,400.00 6,512.36
8.	Fund for Prizes in English in connection with the S.S.C. Examination.	Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Pune.	3% Conversion Loan 1946	400.00	400.00 16.00
9.	Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund for Agriculture and Educational purposes.	Board of Trustees of the Fund C/o Secy. to Govt. of Maharashtra, Agriculture and Cooperation Deptt., Bombay.	5½% Maharashtra Loan 1983.	7,51,100.00	7,51,100.00 60,464.36
10.	After-care Fund in connection with the Bombay State Probation and After-care Association.	President Maharashtra State Probation and After-care Association, B.I.T. Block No. 33, Kings' Circle, Matunga, Bombay-19.	3% Conversion Loan 1946. 5 Year Post Office Time Deposit.	7,000.00 14,000.00	21,000.00 295.00
11.	Imperial Indian Relief (Scholarship) Fund.	Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Pune.	3% Conversion Loan 1946.	25,200.00	25,200.00 1,058.00
12.	Savitribai Ulap Krishnarao Scholarship Fund.	Do.	3% Conversion Loan 1946.	12,800.00	12,800.00 538.00
7	8	9	10	11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	6,512.36	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	6,442.55 69.81	6,512.36	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and surcharge deducted at source.
(n)	3,000.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	15.82 0.18	3,000.00	(n) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
..	60,464.36	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	59,816.54 647.82	60,464.36	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
(o)	14,000.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt. (o) Other payments	291.85 3.15 14,000.00	14,295.00	(o) Represents opening balance relating to the redemption proceeds of 5½% Maharashtra Loan 1978 for Rs. 14,000/- since reinvested in 5-Year Post Office Time Deposit. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
..	1,058.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	1,046.66 11.34	..	The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
..	538.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	532.24 5.76	538.00	The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
13.	Bombay Province Agricultural Show Fund.	Director of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Pune.	3% Conversion Bond. 7-Year Small Saving Bond.	4,16,000.00 2,000.00	4,18,000.00 17,581.00
14.	Dr. Ramachandra Shivaji Poredi Scholarship Fund.	Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Pune.	3% Conversion Loan 1946.	11,100.00	11,100.00 465.50
15.	Sir Cusrow Wadia Trust Fund.	Chairman of the Governing Body of the Fund C/o Secy. to Govt. of Maharashtra, Agriculture & Co-operation Deptt., Bombay.	6% Maharashtra State Development Loan 1986.	12,94,200.00	12,94,200.00 1,08,712.00
16.	Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund (Rajasthan Share).	Secretary of the Fund C/o Maharashtra State S.S. & A. Board, Pune-I.	5½% Maharashtra Loan 1982. 3% Conversion Loan 1946. 6% Maharashtra Loan 1984.	6,400.00 1,200.00 3,500.00	11,100.00 675.00
17.	War Memorial Fund for Indian Merchant Seamen 1947.	Committee of Management of the Indian Sailors' Home Society, Masjid Bunder, Siding Road, Bombay-9.	3% Conversion Loan 1946.	21,32,900.00	21,32,900.00 89,582.50

7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
(p)2,000.00	19,581.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	17,392.64 188.36	..
		(q) Other payments	2,000.00	
			19,581.00	
465.50	465.50	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	460.49 5.01	..
			465.50	
(r)42.00	1,08,754.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	1,07,547.22 1,164.78	42.00
			1,08,712.00	
(s)35.00	710.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	667.63 7.37	35.00
			675.00	
..	89,582.50	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	88,622.68 959.82	..
			89,582.50	

(p) Represents redemption proceeds of 5½% Maharashtra Loan 1979 for Rs. 2,000/-.

(q) Represents investment made in 7-Year Small Saving Bond.

The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.

The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.

(r) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.

(s) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.

The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
18.	Homi Mehta Victory Thanks giving Fund (Rajasthani Share).	Secretary of the Fund C/o Maharashtra State S.S & A. Board, Pune-1.	3% Conversion 1946. 5½% Loan 2003. 6% Maharashtra 1984.	Loan	800.00 100.00 400.00
19.	L.V. Mandke Prize Fund.	Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Pune.	3% Conversion 1946.	Loan	1,600.00 1,600.00
20.	Miss Manikbai Shinde Prize Fund.	Do.	3% Loan 1896-97		1,000.00 1,000.00
21.	Maratha War Memo- rial Fund.	Hony. Secretary, Maratha War Memorial Fund, The Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre, Belgaum.	5½% Loan 2000. Fixed Deposit with State Bank of India, Bombay.		9,100.00 3,26,225.72
22.	Sh. M.V. Joshi Trust Fund.	Principal, Agricultural Coll- eg., Pune.	3% Conversion Loan 1946. 5½% Loan 2002.		12,800.00 500.00
23.	Miss Clarke Memorial Nursing Fund.	Chairman, Bombay Branch of the National Associa- tion for supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India, C/o. Shri R. N. Bhavnageji, S. B. Billimoria & Co., Chartered Accountants, 113, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-I.	3% Conversion Loan 1946.		11,000.00 11,000.00

7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(t) 4.00	76.74	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	71.96 0.78 — 72.74	4.00 (t) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Sur- charge deducted at source.
..	68.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	67.28 0.72 — 68.00	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Sur- charge deducted at source.
..	26.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	25.70 0.30 — 26.00	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Sur- charge deducted at source.
..	29,775.74	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	29,477.14 298.60 — 29,775.74	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Sur- charge deducted at source.
..	564.74	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	558.70 6.04 — 564.74	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Sur- charge deducted at source.
..	461.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	456.05 4.95 — 461.00	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Sur- charge deducted at source.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
24.	Barjorji Maneckji Sutaria Prize Fund.	Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Pune.	3% Conversion Loan 1946.	2,000 00	2,000.00 84.00
25.	Campbell Memorial Medal Fund	Committee of Management of the Asiatic Society of Bombay Town Hall, Bombay-1.	5½% Maharashtra Loan	4,900 00	4,900.00 394.61
26.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.	Secretary, Sir J.J.P.B. Institution, 209 Dr. Dada-bhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay.	State Bank Shares. 3% Loan 1896-97. 4% Loan 1981. 4½% Loan 1989. 6% Maharashtra Loan 1984. 5 Year Post Office Time Deposit. 5½% Loan 2001. 5½% Madras Loan 1980. 5½% Maharashtra Loan 1982. 5½% Maharashtra Loan 1981. 6% Maharashtra State Electricity Board Bonds 1981. 6% Bombay Municipal Debentures 1983. 5½% Loan 1999. 5½% Loan 2002. 6% Loan 1998. 5½% Loan 2003. 5½% Maharashtra Loan 1985. 6% Maharashtra Loan 1985	1,300.00 6,900.00 500 00 500.00 3,000.00 7,95,450.00 8,80,800.00 2,500 00 11,400.00 8,900.00 3,36,200 00 20,500.00 10,500.00 3,400.00 11,300.00 15,200.00 500.00 500.00 21,09,350.00	
					1,53,494.46

7	8	9	10	11
..	84.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	83.10 0.90 <hr/> 84.00	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
..	394.61	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	390.38 4.23 <hr/> 394.61	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
(u)2,500.25	1,55,994.71	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt. (v) Other payments	1,51,842.31 1,652.15 2,500.00 <hr/> 1,55,994.46	0.25 (u) Represents 0.25 Opening Balance 2,500.00 Redemption proceeds of 5½% Madras Loan 1979 for 2,500 25 Rs. 2,500/-.
				(v) Represents investment in 5-Year Post Office Time Deposit. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27.	Bombay Branch of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India.	Treasurer of the Bombay Branch of the National Association C/o. Shri R. N. Bhavnagri S. B. Billimoria and Co., 113 M. G. Road, Bombay-1.	3% Conversion Loan 1946. 5½% Maharashtra Loan 1981.	2,18,100.00 30,000.00	2,48,100.00 11,576 00
28.	Rustomji Jamsetjee Jejcebhoy Gujarati School Fund.	Secretary, Sir J.J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, 209, Dr. D.N. Road, Fort Bombay.	3% Conversion Loan 1946.	72,000.00	72,000.00 3,024.00
29.	King Edward Memorial Fund maintained by Ex-Sangli State.	Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Punc.	3% Conversion Loan 1946. 3% Loan 1896-97.	49,100.00 1,200.00	50,300 00 2,093.50
30.	C.P. & Berar King Edward Memorial Society Fund.	Secretary to the Governing Body of the King Edward Memorial Society, Nagpur.	3% Loan 1896-97. 5½% M.P. Loan 1983	19,000.00 1,85,900.00	1,85,900.00
31.	C.P. Agriculture and Industries Improvement Fund.	Secretary to the Governing Body of the Society of Agriculture and Industries, Nagpur.	3% Conversion Loan 1946. 5½% M.P. Loan 1979	1,24,000.00 5,900.00	1,29,900.00 ..
32.	Anson Gardiner Memorial Scholarship Fund.	Bishop of Nagpur	5½% M.P. Loan 1983. 3% Conversion Loan 1946	3,800.00 400.00	4,200.00 ..
33.	Saubhagyawati Krishnabai Bal Krishna Sule Prize Fund.	Inspector of Schools, Nagpur Circle, Nagpur.	5½% M.P. Loan 1983	200.00	200 00 ..
34.	R.B. Bhanduj Janardhan Chaubal Prize Fund.	Secretary, Vidarbha Board of Secondary Education, Nagpur.	5½% M.P. Loan 1983	900.00	900.00 ..
35.	Browning Scholarship and Browning Teachers Scholarship Fund.	Collector, Nagpur, Director of Public Instructions, M.P. Bhopal & Inspector of Schools, Nagpur.	3% Conversion Loan 1946 5½% M.P. Loan 1979	11,600.00 2,200.00	13,800.00 ..

7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
..	11,576 00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	11,451.95 124.05 <hr/> 11,576.00	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income-Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
..	3,024.00	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	2,991.60 32.40 <hr/> 3,024.00	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income-Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
..	2,093.50	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	2,071.03 22.47 <hr/> 2,093.50	.. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of Income-Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.
..	..	..		.. The Endowment Nos 30 to 35 are under process of transfer from the Treasurer of charitable Endowments, Madhya Pradesh to the Treasurer of charitable Endowments, Maharashtra State.
..
..
..
..
..

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs	Rs
TAMIL NADU					
1.	Lawrence Memorial School (Lovedale) Fund	Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Dept. of Education).			
2.	Victoria Jubilee Scholarship Endowment Fund at Mangalore.	A Committee consisting of (1) Dt. Judge, South Kanara, (2) President, District, Board, S. Kanara (3) The Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore and (4) District Educational Officer, South Kanara with the District Judge, South Kanara as President.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946.	35,400 00	35,400 00
3.	Jonnagadla Rangiah Chetty Collegiate Scholarship Endowment Fund at Madras.	The Director of Collegiate Education, Madras.	6 % Tamilnadu Loan 1984 3 % Conversion Loan 1946 5½ % Madras Loan 1980 6½ % Tamilnadu Loan 1989 5½ % Loan 2001	3,000 00 32,400 00 3,200 00 400 00 2,700 00	41,700 00 1,449 74
4.	Grigg Memorial Endowment Fund at Madras.	The Director of School Education, Madras & Collector, Madras	3 % Conversion Loan 1946 1981	11,500 00 1,100 00	12,600 00 402 24

7	8	9	10	11
Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
(w) 7,536 90	7,536 90	Other payments Fee paid to Govt.	7,461 53 75 37	. (w) Represents opening balance
			7,536 90	
(x) 778 90	1,840 90	Interest remitted Fee paid to Govt.	1,296 00 13 08	531 82 (x) Represents opening balance
			1,309 08	

(y) 9,568 50	11,018 24	.	11,018 24	(y) Represents 9,316 50 Opening balance. 252.00 Refund of Income-Tax and Surcharge. 9,568 50

The interest shown (under Column 6) is exclusive of Income-Tax and Surcharge deducted at source

(z) 2,756 51	3,138 75	.	3,158 75	(z) Represents 2,728 51 Opening balance. 28 00 Refund of Income-Tax and Surcharge 2,756 51

The interest shown (under Column 6) is exclusive of Income-Tax and Surcharge deducted at source

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5. J.M. Bourne Memorial Endowment Fund at Madras	The Chief Engineer of the Southern Railway, Madras.	3% Conversion Loan 1946 5½% Tamilnadu Loan 1982 5½% Tamilnadu Loan 1983	300.00 1,200.00 100.00	1,600.00	77.74
7	8	9	10	11	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(aa) 1,273.94	1,351.68	..	1,351.68	(aa) Represents 1,241.94 Opening balance. 32.00 Refund of Income Tax and Surcharges. 1,273.94	

The interest shown (under Column 6) is exclusive of Income Tax and Surcharge deducted at source.

As the requisitions were not received from the Administrators of the Endowment Funds at S.Nos. 3 to 5 no interest was released in those cases.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum Education Endowment, Bhopal.	Board of Governors consisting of the following:—	3% Conversion Loan 1946. 5½% M.P. Loan 1982	9,24,400.00 4,24,500.00	13,48,900.00	46,926.74
	(1) His Highness Sikander Saulat Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Nawab Mohammad Hamidullah Khan				
	(2) Shri Mahabir Prasad Verma formerly Judge of the Bhopal High Court.				
	(3) Shri Mohammed Ahmed Ansari formerly Judge of the Bhopal High Court.				
	(4) Colonel Yameenul Mulk Nawabzada Rasheeduz-Zafar Khan Bahadur, and				
	(5) Mutamidul-Insha Aali Quadar Shri Syed Mashruq Ali, Secretary, Sarf-e-Khas of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal.				

7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(bb) 10,766.18	57,692.92	Interest remitted. Fee paid to Govt.	56,943.68 660.06	89.18 (bb) Represents Opening Balance The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.
			57,603.74	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Ram Chandra Thakur Prize Fund.	Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, M.P., Bhopal.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	Rs. 500.00	Rs. 500.00 13.00
3.	Hardinge Medal Fund.	Director of Public Instructions, M.P., Bhopal.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	2,100.00	2,100.00 57.00
4.	Meyhew and Spence Silver Medal Fund.	District Educational Officer Bilaspur.	5½ % M.P. Loan 1983	500.00	500.00 26.74
5.	Pandit Prem Shankar Ganga Shankar Thaker Scholarship Fund.	Chief Executive Officer, Janapada Sabha, Damoh.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	7,100.00	7,100.00 191.00
6.	Rewa Shankar Pandya High School Scholarship Fund.	Divisional Superintendent of Education, Jabalpur.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	5,000.00	5,000.00 136.00
7.	Laxmibai Scholarship Fund.	District Educational Officer, Jabalpur.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	2,600.00	2,600.00 70.00
8.	Woolburn Scholarship Fund.	Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur.	5-3/4 % M.P. Loan 1983 3 % Conversion Loan 1946	2,400.00 8,300.00	10,700.00 349.00

7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
(cc)5.90	18.90	Interest remitted. Fee paid to Govt.	18.66 0 24 <hr/> 18.90	(cc) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.
(dd)24.30	81.30	Interest remitted. Fee paid to Govt.	80.34 0.96 <hr/> 81.30	(dd) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.
(ee)95.72	122.46	Interest remitted. Fee paid to Govt.	26.46 0.28 <hr/> 26.74	(ee) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.
(ff)82.04	273.04	Interest remitted. Fee paid to Govt.	269.83 3.21 <hr/> 273.04	(ff) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.
(gg)57.75	193.75	Interest remitted. Fee paid to Govt.	191.50 2.25 <hr/> 193.75	-Do- (gg) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.
(hh)30.10	100.10	Interest remitted. Fee paid to Govt.	98.93 1.17 <hr/> 100.10	(hh) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.
(ii)140.53	489.53	Interest remitted. Fee paid to Govt.	439.77 5.13 <hr/> 444.90	(ii) Represents opening balance. The interest shown (under column 6) is exclusive of income-tax and surcharge deducted at source.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
				Rs.	Rs.
BIHAR					
1.	The Woodhouse Memorial Fund.	The Collector, Bhagalpur	5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.	1,100.00	1,100.00
2.	The Raja Raghubanandan Prasad Trust Fund.	The Honorary Treasurer, Bihar SPCA, Sadaquat Ashram, Patna.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	1,600.00	1,600.00
3.	The Sir Fakhruddin Memorial Gold Medal Fund.	The Director of Education, Secondary Education, Bihar, Patna.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	1,100.00	1,100.00
					33.00

UTTAR PRADESH

Allgarh

1.	Tassadduque Rasul Arabic Scholarship Endowment Trust.	Treasurer, Muslim University, Aligarh.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	20,200.00	20,200.00	..
2.	Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial Trust Fund.	Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	1,16,000.00	1,16,000.00	..
3.	Sir William Marris Scholarship Endowment Trust.	Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	6,400.00	6,400.00	..

Allahabad

4.	Rewa Scholarship Endowment Trust.	Principal Government Inter College, Allahabad.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	4,100.00	4,100.00	..
5.	Panna Scholarship Endowment Trust.	Director of Education, U.P. Allahabad.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	5,200.00	5,200.00	..
6.	Vizianagram Scholarship Endowment Trust.	Principal, Government Inter College, Allahabad.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	14,800.00	14,800.00	..
7.	Vizianagram Scholarship Endowment Trust.	Registrar, Allahabad University, Allahabad.	3 % Conversion Loan 1946	26,000.00	26,000.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
<i>Varanasi</i>					
8.	Sadholal Scholarship Endowment Trust.	Up-Kulpati, Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi.	3% Conversion Loan 1946	45,000.00	45,000.00
9.	Kathiawad Sanskrit Scholarship Endowment Trust.	Do.	3% Conversion Loan 1946	9,100.00	9,100.00
10.	Rewa Scholarship Endowment Trust.	Principal Government Higher Secondary School, Varanasi.	3% Conversion Loan 1946	5,800.00	5,800.00
11.	Nagri Pracharini Sabha Endowment Trust.	Secretary, Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi.	3% Conversion Loan, 1946	1,63,100.00	1,63,100.00
12.	Maharaj Kumar Sri Sudhanšu Sekhar Singh Deo heir apparent of Sonepur Estate Orissa Medal Endowment Trust.	Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	3% Conversion Loan, 1946	1,500.00	1,500.00
13.	Rani Bhawan Raj Lakshmi Devi of Bistti Endowment Trust	Registrar, Banaras Hindu University, Baranasi.	3% Conversion Loan, 1946	7,300.00	7,300.00

Pauri Garhwal

14. Garhwal Kshattriya Education Trust Fund. Secretary, Garhwal Kshatriya Education Trust Fund, Pauri Garhwal. 3% Conversion Loan, 1946 51,800.00 51,800.00

Lucknow

15. Nagar Education Endowment Trust, Upper India, Lucknow.	Secretary, Nagar Education Endowment Trust, Upper India, Lucknow.	3% Conversion Loan, 1946 7-Year National Savings Certificates (III Issue)	16,600.00	36,000.00
16. Captain Kr. Indrajit Singh, M.C.I.M.S. Memorial Research Scholarship Endowment Fund.	Principal, Medical College, Lucknow.	3% Conversion Loan, 1946	1,06,600.00	1,06,600.00

7	8	9		10	11
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
..
..	*
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..	..	*	
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[भाग II—खण्ड 3(ii)]

भारत करोन जनपद: अगस्त 19, 1980/वर्ष 28, 1972

2501

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Mirzapur</i>					
17. Giraudia Kayastha Pathshala Endowment Trust.	A Committee of Management consisting of the Collector, Mirzapur, as Ex-officio Chairman and Executors of the Estate of the late Munshi Bindeshwari Prasad Pleader.	3% Conversion Loan, 1946 7-Year National Savings Certificates (II Issue)	1,670.00 7,550.00	9,150.00	
					.. Annual interest of about Rs. 17,907/- in respect of central endowments in Uttar Pradesh could not be brought to account due to delay in opening of P. L. Account with the State Bank.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	

PONDICHERRY

1. Special Fund for Reconstruction & Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.	Secretary, Rajya Sainik Board.	5½% Agricultural Finance Bond.	Refin.	1,000.00	1,000.00	..
2. Dr. M.K. Ramanathan, Memorial Prize Fund.	Principal, Jawaharlal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry.	5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.	Time	1,000.00	1,000.00	..
3. Smt. Suseela Selvaradjalou Memorial Prize Fund.	Do.	5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.	Time	1,000.00	1,000.00	..
4. Shri N. Selvaradjalou Chettiar Memorial Prize Fund.	Do.	5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.	Time	1,000.00	1,000.00	..

7	8	9	10	11	
..	..	..	..	..	The interest is awaited from the Reserve Bank of India with whom the matter is under correspondence.
(jj) 1,000.00	1,000.00	(kk) Other payments	1,000.00	..	(jj) Represents opening balance. (kk) Represents investment in 5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.
(ll) 1,000.00	1,000.00	(mm) Other payments.	1,000.00	..	(ll) Represents amount received from the Fund authorities for investment. (mm) Represents investment in 5-Year Post Office Time Deposit.

PUNJAB

Pending apportionment of Securities relating to Central Charitable Endowments between India and Pakistan the list of securities could not be prepared.

[No. F.1/I/80-TCE]

M. D. PAL, Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India.

(केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समाहतालिय)

कलकत्ता, 5 मई, 1980

का० आ० 1878--केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमाबदी, 1944 के नियम 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए, ये इसके द्वारा केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समाहतालिय, कलकत्ता के भवर समाहती को केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमाबदी, 1944, के नियम 12, 13 और 14 के अधीन उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुओं के नियम में हुई देशी और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमाबदी, 1944 के नियम 12 के नीचे की टिप्पणी 1 के अधीन वी गई स्थिति के अनुसार वावे (कलेम) की देशी या नियात प्रूफ की स्वीकृति जैसी भी स्थिति हो केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समाहती, कलकत्ता की माफ करने की शक्ति को प्रयोग करते के लिए प्रधिकृत करता है।

[भाष्यसूचना, सं० 1/1980/सी० सं० 4(13) 3-सी०ई०/78]
बी० एन० रंगवानी, समाहती

(Office of the Collector of Central Excise)

Calcutta, the 5th May, 1980

S.O. 1878.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Rule-5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby authorise the Additional Collector of Central Excise in the Collectorate of Central Excise, Calcutta to exercise the powers of Collector for condonation of delay in exporting the excisable goods under rule 12, 13 and 14 of Central Excise Rules, 1944 and the delay in lodging the claim or admittance of proof of export as the case may be, as provided under Note (1) below Rule 12 of Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Notification No. 1/1980/CNo. IV(13)-CE/78]
B. N. RANGWANI, Collector

वाणिज्य और नागरिक पूर्ति सत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

मई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 1980

का० आ० 1879--केन्द्रीय सरकार, कीलक नियाति (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1978 के नियम 7 के साथ पठित, नियाति (क्षालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की आरा 7 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए वी गई मारणी के स्वाम्भ (2) में वर्णित व्यक्तियों को उक्त मारणी के स्वाम्भ (1) की तस्थानी प्रविष्टि में निविष्ट नियाति निरीक्षण अभिकरण के विनिश्चय के विरुद्ध अपीलों की सुनवाई के प्रयोजन के लिए विशेषज्ञों के पैनल के रूप में नियुक्त करती हैः—

परन्तु जहा उक्त पैनल का कोई सदस्य किसी अपील की विषय-वस्तु में वैयक्तिक रूप से हितवद्ध है वहा वह ऐसे हित के बारे में सयोजक को सूचित करेगा और उस अपील से संबंधित कार्यवाहियों में भाग नही लेगा।

सारणी

प्राधिकारी जिसके निर्णय के विरुद्ध पैनल का गठन करने वाले व्यक्ति अपील हो सकती हैं
जिसको अपील की जा सकती है

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(अमम, विहार, नागरिक, उड्डीसा, परिषदी बंगाल, मेशलय, मणीपुर, तिपुरा, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम और श्रड्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपों क्षेत्रीय संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में नियोजन करने वाला) नियाति निरीक्षण अभिकरण, कलकत्ता।

उप महानिवेशक
भारतीय यात्रक संस्थान
5, चौरसी प्रश्नांच (तीसरी मंजिल)
कलकत्ता-700072
—ग्राहयत

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2. श्री डॉ एल० मजुमदार,
क्षालिटी नियंत्रण इंचार्ज
जी० के० इल्यू लि०, (कीलक
विभाग)
97, अद्युल रोड,
हावड़ा-7111031

3. क्षालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण
इंचार्ज, मैसर्ज अग्रवाल हन्ड-
स्ट्रीज,
370 भार्षल हाउस (तीसरी
मंजिल)
25, स्टैड रोड
कलकत्ता-700001

4. क्षालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण
इंचार्ज,
मैसर्ज, श्री छणा प्रा० लि०,
20, मनोहर लेन,
कलकत्ता-700001

5. क्षालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण
इंचार्ज,
मैसर्ज, मध्य इंजिनियरिंग
वर्क्स(प्रा०) लि०,
2. इंडिया एक्सेज एंड
(दूसरी मंजिल)
कलकत्ता-700001

6. मंत्रीय अध्यक्ष (दूर्वा थेट)
इंजिनियरिंग नियाति संबंधन
परिषद्,
14/1-बी० एजरा स्ट्रीट
(पहली मंजिल)
कलकत्ता-700001

7. निवेशक,
लघु श्रौद्धोगिक सेबा संस्थान,
111 तथा 112, बी० दो० रोड,
कलकत्ता-700035
असदस्य सयोजक
उप-मुख्य अधिकारी, नियाति निरीक्षण अभिकरण,
कलकत्ता,
14/1-बी० एजरा स्ट्रीट
(प्राठवी मंजिल)
कलकत्ता-700001

(महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात राज्य नथा गोदावी, दमन, दीव, वादरा और नागर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में नियोजन करने वाला) नियाति निरीक्षण अभिकरण-मुम्हई।

1. उप-महा निवेशक
भारतीय मानक संस्थान,
नावलटी बैम्बस
ग्रांट रोड, मुम्हई-400007
—ग्राहयत

2. क्षालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण
इंचार्ज,

1

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- जी० के० उच्च्यु लि० (कीलक विभाग)
लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग मानव्य मुम्बई-400078
3. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण इंचार्ज,
फिट टाइट नट नथा बोल्ट लि०,
पुराना प्राथम, अंधेरी कुरुला रोड, अंधेरी,
मुम्बई-400093
4. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण इंचार्ज,
प्रिमिशन कीलक लि०, न्यू हॉटेल सेन्टर,
12वी मंजिल (दक्षिणी भाग)
17, को-ओपरेशन रोड,
मुम्बई-400039
5. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण इंचार्ज,
सिसमोड मार्शल लि०, सदोए चैम्बर्स,
5, बालगंग स्ट्रीट, कोट्ट,
मुम्बई-400001
6. क्षेत्रीय प्राध्यक्ष (पश्चिमी क्षेत्र)
ईंजिनियरिंग नियाति संबद्धन परिषद्,
वाणिज्य केन्द्र (झूसरी मंजिल)
टारटो रोड
मुम्बई-400034
7. निवेशक,
लघु औद्योगिक सेवा संस्थान,
माकीनाका 'अंधेरी' कुरुला रोड,
मुम्बई-400072
प्रसदस्य संयोजक
उप-मुख्य अधिकारी (परेन)
नियाति निरीक्षण परिषद्-मुम्बई,
अमन चैम्बर्स (चौथी मंजिल)
112, एम० कार्बै रोड,
मुम्बई-400004
1. उप-महानिवेशक—प्राध्यक्ष
भारतीय मानक संस्थान,
सी० आई० टी० कैम्पम
अद्यार
मद्रास-600020
2. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण इंचार्ज,
सुन्दरम् कीलक लि०,
37 माऊट रोड,
मद्रास-600006
3. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण इंचार्ज,
जी० के० उच्च्यु लि० (कीलक विभाग)
यशवत्सपोर,
मालेश्वरम्, बंगलौर
4. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण इंचार्ज,
रेम्बल प्रा० लि०,
129, लैटिम द्वित रोड,
पोस्ट आफिस बाकम नं० 1101.
मद्रास-600041
5. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण इंचार्ज,
ल्यक्षण टी० सी० लि०
पाडी,
मद्रास-600050
6. क्षेत्रीय प्राध्यक्ष (दक्षिणी क्षेत्र)
ईंजिनियरिंग नियाति संबद्धन परिषद्)
सायर मैण्ज (तोमरी मंजिल)
123, माऊट रोड,
मद्रास-600006
7. निवेशक
लघु औद्योगिक सेवा संस्थान,
65/1, शोइ दक्षिण ट्रक रोड.
मद्रास-600032
असदस्य संयोजक
उप-मुख्य अधिकारी (परेन)
नियाति निरीक्षण अधिकारी
मद्रास, 123, माऊट रोड,
मद्रास-600006
1. उप-महा निवेशक—प्राध्यक्ष
भारतीय मानक संस्थान,
मानक भवन,
9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली-110002
2. प्राध्यक्ष,
लुधियाना कीलक विनिर्माण संघ,
74 ए०, लुधियाना औद्योगिक एस्टेट,
लुधियाना-3
3. उपमहा प्रबंधक (तकनीकी)
जैफरमन बोल्ट इंडिया प्रा०
लि०,
ओखला इन्डस्ट्रीयल काम्पलेक्स
फैज 2, स्कीम 2,
ओखला, नई दिल्ली,

(1)

(2)

4. श्री विजय कुमार,
ब्रेमन्नद विजय कुमार,
मैटल इस्टर्न ग्राहो लि०,
टाडा रोड,
जालधर गढ़ा ।
5. श्री दी० सी० ब्रेमका,
कीलक और फार्मिंग प्रा०
लि०,
सी० 176, मरोजनी मार्ग,
सी स्कीम, जयपुर ।
6. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रब्धश (उत्तरी ओत्र),
इंजीनियरिंग नियान सवधन
परिषद्,
19, कस्टोरखा गाडी मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली-110001 ।
7. निदेशक,
लघु शैक्षणिक सेवा सम्बन्ध
ओष्ठना इंडस्ट्रीयल मस्टेट,
ओष्ठना, नई दिल्ली ।
- असरवस्थ संयोजक ।
उप-मुख्य प्रधिकारिक, (पदेन),
नियान नियोक्ता अधिकारण
दिल्ली,
म्यूनिसिपल मार्केट बिल्डिंग,
3, सरस्वती मार्ग, करोल बाग
नई दिल्ली-110005 ।

पैनल की गणपति तीन से होगी ।

[म० 6(33)/70-नि०नि० नथा नि०उ०]

सी० दी० कुकरेती, सम्युक्त निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 19th July, 1980

S.O. 1879.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) read with rule 7 of the Export of Fasteners (Inspection) Rules, 1978, the Central Government hereby appoints the persons mentioned in column (2) of the Table below as the Panel of Experts for the purpose of hearing appeals under the said rules against the decision of the Export Inspection Agency mentioned in the corresponding entry in column (1) of the said table :

Provided that where a member of any of the said panel is personally interested in the subject matter of any appeal, he shall inform the Convener about such interest and shall not take part in the proceeding relating to that appeal.

TABLE

Authority against whose decision appeals	Persons constituting the panel of experts to which appeal lies
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(1)

(2)

Export Inspection Agency Calcutta (carrying out inspection in the areas covered by the States of Assam, Bihar, Nagaland, Orissa, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and the Union Territories of Mizoram and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	1. Deputy Director General, Indian Standards Institution, 5, Chowringhee Approach (3rd Floor) Calcutta-700 072 — Chairman 2. Shri D.L. Majumdar, Quality Control Incharge GKW Ltd., (Fasteners—Division). 97, Andul Road, Howrah-711 103. 3. Incharge Quality Control and Inspection, M/s. Agarwal Industries, 370, Marshall House (3rd floor), 25, Strands Road, Calcutta-700 001. 4. Incharge Quality Control and Inspection, M/s. Shree Krishna Pvt. Ltd 20, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta-700 001. 5. Incharge Quality Control and Inspection, M/s. Madhav Engineering Works, (P) Ltd., 2, India Exchange Place (2nd floor), Calcutta-700 001. 6. Regional Chairman, (Eastern Region), Engineering Export Promotion Council 14/1B, Ezra Street (1st floor), Calcutta-700 001. 7. Director, Small Industries Service Institute, 111 & 112, B.T. Road, Calcutta-700 035. Non-Member Convener: Deputy Chief Executive (Ex-officio Export Inspection Agency Calcutta, 14/1B, Ezra Street (8th floor), Calcutta-700 001.
Export Inspection Agency, Bombay (carrying out inspection in the areas covered by the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Union territories of Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli).	1. Deputy Director General, Indian Standards Institution Novelty Chambers, Grand Road, Bombay-400 007—Chairman 2. Incharge Quality Control and Inspection, GKW Ltd. (Fasteners Division), Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Bhandup, Bombay-400 073.

(1)

(१)

(1)

(2)

3. Incharge Quality Control and Inspection, Fit Tight Nuts & Bolts Ltd., Old Ashramu Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri Bombay-400 093.
4. Incharge Quality Control and Inspection, Precision Fasteners Ltd., New India Centre, 12th floor, (south wing), 17, Cooperage Road, Bombay-400 039.
5. Incharge Quality Control and Inspection, Simmonds Marshall Ltd., Savoy Chambers, 5, Wallace Street Fort, Bombay-400 001.
6. Regional Chairman (Western Region), Engineering Export Promotion Council, Commerce Centre (2nd floor), Tardeo Road, Bombay-400 034.
7. Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Sakinaka Andheri Kurla Road, Bombay-400 072.

Non-Member Convener :
 Dy. Chief Executive, Bombay (Ex-officio),
 Export Inspection Agency—
 Bombay,
 Aman Chambers (4th floor),
 112, M. Karve Road,
 Bombay-400 004.

Export Inspection Agency, Madras and Cochin (carrying out inspection in the areas covered by the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Union Territories of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindeevi Island).

1. Deputy Director General— Chairman Indian Standards Institution, CIT Campus, Adyar, Madras-600 020.
2. Incharge, Quality Control and Inspection, Sundram Fasteners Ltd., 37, Mount Road, Madras-600 006.
3. Incharge, Quality Control and Inspection, GKW Ltd., (Fasteners Division), Yeswantpore, Malleshwaram, Bangalore.
4. Incharge Quality Control and Inspection, Rambal Pvt. Ltd., 129 Lattice Bridge Road, P.O. Box No. 1101, Madras-600 041.
5. Incharge Quality Control and Inspection Lucas-Tvs Ltd., Padi, Madras-600 050.
6. Regional Chairman, (Southern Region), Engineering Export Promotion Council.

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|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sire Mension (3rd floor), 123 Mount Road, Madras-600 006. 7. Director, Small Industries Service Institute, 65/1, Grand Southern Tank Road, Madras-600 032. <p>Non-Member Convener
 Deputy Chief Executive (Ex-officio), Export Inspection Agency, Madras, 123 Mount Road, Madras-600 006.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deputy Director General— Chairman Indian Standard Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002. 2. President, Ludhiana Fasteners Manufacturers Assn., 74A Ludhiana Industrial Estate, Ludhiana-3. 3. Deputy general Manager (Technical), Jeffersons Bolts, India Pvt. Ltd., Okhla Industrial Complex, Phase 2, Scheme 2, Okhla, New Delhi-110 020. 4. Shri Vijay Kumar, Khem Chand Vijay Kumar, Metal, Industries Private Ltd., Tanda Road, Jullundur City. 5. Shri T.C. Khemka, Fasteners & Forgings Pvt. Ltd., C176, Sarojini Marg, C Scheme, Jaipur. 6. Regional Chairman (Northern Region), Engineering Export Promotion Council, 19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110 001. 7. Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Okhla Industrial Estate, Okhla, New Delhi. <p>Non-Member Convener :</p> <p>Deputy Chief Executive (Ex-officio), Export Inspection Agency, Delhi, Municipal Market Building, 3, Saraswati Marg, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.</p> | <p>The quorum of the Panel shall be three.</p> <p>[No. 6(33)/76-EI & EP]
 C. B. KUKRETI, Joint Director</p> |
|---|---|

(नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग)

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 1980-06-20

का० आ० 1880 :—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) 1955 के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के प्रनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि लाइसेंस संख्या सी.एम./एल-5195 जिसके ब्लौरे में अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, लाइसेंसधारी के प्रनुरोध पर 1980-03-15 से रद्द कर दिया गया है।

अनुसूची

क्र० लाइसेंस सं० और तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	रद्द किए गए लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. सी.एम./एल-5195 1976-05-10	चि.इंडियन वाल्व कंपनी, 36/3 "इल्लू" रोड, दामनगढ़, हावड़ा इनका कार्यालय 4, फैयरलाइंस प्लेस, कलकत्ता-700001 (पश्चिम बंगाल) में है।	300 मिमी तक के छलबां लोहे के स्लूस IS: 780-1969 जल कल कार्यों के वाल्व श्रेणी 1 मार्का: "आई डी सी"	लिए (50 से 300 मिमी साइज के) स्लूस वालबों की विशिष्टि (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	[सं० सी एम डी/55 : 5195]

(Department of Civil Supplies)

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 1980-06-20

S.O. 1880.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks), Regulations, 1955 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that Licence No. CM/L-5195 Particulars of which are given in the Schedule below has been cancelled with effect from 1980-03-15 on licensee's request.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Name & Address of the Licensee	Article/Process covered by the Licence Cancelled	Relevant Indian Standards
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	CM/L-5195 1976-05-10	The Indian Valve Company, 36/3, 'W'—Road, Dasnagar, Howrah having their office at 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta-700001 (WB.)	C.I. Sluice Valves upto and including 300 mm, class 1 Brand : 'IVC'	IS : 780-1069 Specification for sluice valves for water-works purposes (50 to 300 mm size) (Fourth Revision).

[Nо. CMD/555 : 195]

नई दिल्ली, 1980-06-30

का० आ० 1881 :—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) 1955 के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के प्रनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि लाइसेंस संख्या सी.एम./एल-5476 जिसके ब्लौरे में अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, 1 जनवरी 1980 से रद्द हो गया है।

अनुसूची

क्र० लाइसेंस संख्या और तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	रद्द किए गए लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. सी.एम./एल-5476 1976-09-01	मेसर्स मैसूर एंड कॉमिकल कॉ., असारी इलामेयाण्ट पायमनीय साप्रे रोड, बंदर, मगलोर-575001 इनका कार्यालय 'आशा निलय' मरोली, मगलोर- 575005 (कर्नाटक) में है।	IS : 3903-1975 डाइमेथोएट पायस- नीय माइट की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)		

[सं० सी एम डी/55 : 5476]

New Delhi, the 1980-06-30

S.O. 1881.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks), Regulations, 1955 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that Licence No. CM/L-5476 particulars of which are given in the Schedule below has been cancelled with effect from First January, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licence Cancelled	Relevant Indian Standards
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. CM/L-5476	1976-09-01	M/s Mysore Agro Chemical Co. Ansari Road, Bunder, Mangalore-575001 having their office at 'Asha Nilaya' Maroli, Mangalore-575005 (Karnataka).	Dimethoate Emulsifiable Concentrates.	IS : 3903-1975 Specification for Dimethoate Emulsifiable Concentrates (First Revision)

[No. CMD/55 : 5476]

नई दिल्ली, 1980-07-04

का० आ० 1882--ममय-ममय पर मंशोधित भारतीय मानक मस्था (प्रमाणात चिक्क) 1955 के वित्तियम 11 के उत्तरान्वितम (4) के अनुमार भारतीय मानक मस्था की प्रोत्तर में अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि लाइसेंस मस्था सी एम/एल-4406 जिसके द्वारे तीव्रे प्रत्युष्मी में विधि गण फैर्म द्वारा लाइसेंस चलाने में रुचि न होने के कारण दिनांक 16 मई, 1980 से रद्द कर दिया गया है।

अनुसूची

क्र० सूची में संख्या और तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम प्रोत्तर पता	रद्द किए गए लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	नसम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. सी एम/एल-4406 1975-05-29	मेसर्स यावलकर पेस्टीसाइट्स प्रा० लि०, 27, हडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, काम्पटी रोड, नागपुर-440017 (महाराष्ट्र राज्य) इनका कार्यालय 52, बजाज नगर, नागपुर-440010 (महाराष्ट्र) में है।	बीजों में लगाने के कार्बनिक पारे के शुष्क पदार्थों में लगाने के कार्बनिक पारे के शुष्क पदार्थों की विशिष्टि पदार्थ मार्का : मीडेक्स	IS : 3284-1965 बीजों में लगाने के कार्बनिक पारे के शुष्क पदार्थों की विशिष्टि	

[सूची सी एम/एल-4406
पृ० १० बनर्जी, अपर महानिदेशक]

New Delhi, the 1980-07-04

S.O. 1882—In pursuance of sub-regulations (4) of regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks), Regulations, 1955 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that Licence No. CM/L-4406 particulars of which are given in the Schedule below has been cancelled with effect from 16 May 1980 as the licensee has surrendered the licence.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Name & Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licence Cancelled	Relevant Indian Standards
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. CM/L-4406	1975-05-29	M/s Yawalkar Pesticide Pvt. Ltd, 27 Industrial Estate, Kamptee Road, Nagpur-440017 (Maharashtra State) having their office at 52, Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur- 440010 (Maharashtra).	Organic Mercurial Dry Seed-Dressing Formulations B and : Seivedex.	IS : 3284-1965 Specification for Organic Mercurial Dry Seed- Dressing Formulations.

[No. CMD/55 : 4406]

A. P. BANERJI, Additional Director General,

विवेश मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 2 जुलाई, 1980

* का० आ० 1883-- राजनयिक पर्व कीमली अधिकारी (प्रथम एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार, इसके द्वारा भारत का राजदूतावास, पेरिस में महायक थी बम्मावा मिशीवेने को तकाल में कीमली प्रेसेंट का कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[फा० स० टी० 4330/1/80]
जै० डॉ. डॉ. श्री बम्मावा, प्रबन्ध सचिव

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 2nd July, 1980

S.O. 1883.—In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948) the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Bassava Sindivale, Assistant in the Embassy of India, Paris, to perform the duties of a Consular Agent with immediate effect.

[File No. T 4330/1/80]
J. HAZARI, Under Secy.

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 1980

* का० आ० 1884--राजभाषा (संघ के सरकारी काम काज के उपयोग के लिए) नियमावली, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम 4 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निवेशालय एवं दूसरी उन कार्यालयों को अधिसूचना जारी करता है जहाँ कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का अवहारिक जान प्राप्त हैः—

1. लेखीय कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निवेशालय,
शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय,
29, ब्राबोर्न रोड, कलकत्ता।
- 2 लेखीय कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निवेशालय,
शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय,
शास्त्रीय भवन, फ्लर्ट फ्लोर, ब्लाक नं० 5,
35, हैडोवर्च रोड, मद्रास।
- 3 लेखीय कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निवेशालय,
शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय, बी० टी० कॉलेज रोड,
लाचित नगर, गोहाटी-781007 (आसाम)।

[स० एफ 13-1/80 प्रशासन I/201]
कै० कै० खुल्लर, उप सचिव (भाषा)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 1980

S.O. 1884.—In pursuance of sub-rule 4 of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for the official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Hindi Directorate hereby notifies the following offices, the staff where of have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Regional Office Central Hindi Directorate, Ministry of Education and Culture, 29, Braburne Road, Calcutta.
2. Regional Office Central Hindi Directorate, Ministry of Education & Culture, Shastri Bhawan, 1st Floor, Block No. V, 35 Haddows Road, Madras.
3. Regional Office, Central Hindi Directorate, Ministry of Education & Culture, B. T. College Road, Lachit Nagar, Gauhati, 781007 (Assam).

[No. F. 13-1/80-Admn.I/201]
K. K. KHULLAR, Dy. Secy. (Language)

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 1980

* का० आ० 1885.—विमानवहन [अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 69)] की धारा 8 की० उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिनियमों का प्रयोग करने हुए तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना मं० का० आ० 186 (क) के खंड (त) पैराग्राफ 4, विनांक 30 मार्च, 1973 में दिए गए अपवादों, अनुकूलों और उपालंगों का अधिकार करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की द्वितीय अनुमूली में अन्तर्विष्ट नियम 22 के प्रावधान निम्नलिखित और उपवादों, अनुकूलों और उपालंगों के प्रतीत लागू होंगे अर्थात् :—

(i) उपनियम (1) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित उपनियम रखे जाएँगे, अर्थात् :—

“(1) किसी यात्री की मृत्यु होने या किसी यात्री को हुई किसी शारीरिक अति या घाव की दणा में, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ऐसी स्थायी निःशक्ति हो जाए जिससे वह अपने सामान्य कार्यों या कारोबार या उपजीविका में यहे रहने या करने रहने में अमर्याह हो जाना हो, प्रत्येक यात्री के लिए बाहक का दायित्व, यदि धटना की तारीख को यात्री की आयु 12 वर्ष या उससे अधिक है तो 2,00,000 रुपये और यदि यात्री की आयु 12 वर्ष से कम है तो 1,00,000 रुपये ।

(1क) किसी यात्री के आहत होने या किसी यात्री को हुई किसी शारीरिक अति की दणा में, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ऐसी स्थायी निःशक्ति हो जाए जिससे वह अपने सामान्य कार्यों या कारोबार या उपजीविका का काम न कर सकता हो, प्रत्येक यात्री के लिए बाहक का दायित्व, ऐसी अवधि के लिए जिसके बौद्धन वह इस प्रकार निःशक्त बना रहे 200 रुपये प्रतिवित की दर से मंगभित राशि या 40,000 रुपये की राशि तक, जो भी कम हो, सीमित होगा ।”

(ii) उपनियम 2 के खंड (क) में “250 फैट” अंकों और शब्द रखे जायेंगे;

(iii) उपनियम (3) में “5,000 फैट” अंकों और शब्द के स्थान पर “एक हजार रुपये” शब्द रखे जायेंगे,

(iv) उपनियम (5) का नोप किया जाएगा ।

टिप्पणी : यह अधिसूचना इसके गतित्व में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से लागू होगी ।

[फा० स० ए० वी० 11012/5/79-ए०]
चन्द्रमणि चतुर्वेदी, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 5th July, 1980

S.O. 1885.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Carriage By Air Act, 1972 (69 of 1972), and in supersession of the exceptions, adaptations and modifications specified in clause (p) of paragraph 4 of the Notification No. S.O. 186(E) dated 30th day of March, 1973 of the Central Government in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of rule 22 of the rules contained in the Second Schedule to the said Act shall apply subject to the following further exceptions, adaptations and modifications, namely :—

(i) for sub-rule (1), the following sub-rules shall be substituted, namely :—

“(1) In the event of death of a passenger, or any bodily injury or wound suffered by a passenger

which results in a permanent disablement incapacitating him from engaging in or being occupied with his usual duties or business or occupation, the liability of the carrier for each passenger shall be Rs. 2,00,000 if the passenger is 12 or more years of age, and Rs. 1,00,000, if the passenger is below 12 years of age on the date of the accident.

- (1A) In the event of wounding of a passenger or any bodily injury suffered by the passenger which results in a temporary disablement preventing an injured passenger from attending to his usual duties or business or occupation, the liability of the carrier for each passenger shall be limited to a sum calculated at the rate of Rs. 200 per day, the period during which he continues to be so disabled or a sum of Rs. 40,000 whichever is less;";
- (ii) in clause (a) of sub-rule (2), for the figures and word "250 francs", the words "rupees one hundred and sixty" shall be substituted;
- (iii) in sub-rule (3), for the figures and word "5,000 francs", the words "rupees one thousand" shall be substituted; and
- (iv) sub-rule (5) shall be omitted.

Note : This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. AV. 11012/5/79-A]
C. M. CHATURVEDI, Lt. Secy

संघार मंत्रालय

(आक सार बोर्ड)

नई विल्नी, 2 जुलाई, 1980

का० आ० 1886.—स्थायी प्रादेश संघ्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार आक-तार महानिदेशक ने कार्यालय, रथुवेष्टुरम राजानगरम व विर्यपिण्ड टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में दिनांक 16-7-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निष्क्रिय किया है।

[सं० 5-6/80-पी० एच० बी०]

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P & T Board)

New Delhi, the 2nd July, 1980

S.O. 1886.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies 16-7-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Kadiam, Raghudevpuram, Rajanagaram and Mirthipadu Telephone Exchanges Andhra Pradesh Circle.

[No. 5-6/80-PHB.]

का० आ० 1887.—स्थायी प्रादेश संघ्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार आक-तार महानिदेशक ने प्रालूर व हालहर्वि टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में दिनांक 16-7-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निष्क्रिय किया है।

[सं० 5-6/80-पी० एच० बी०]

S.O. 1887.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs hereby specifies 16-7-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Alur and Halaharvi Telephone Exchanges, Andhra Pradesh Circle.

[No. 5-6/80-PHB]

का० आ० 1888.—स्थायी प्रादेश संघ्या 627 दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार आक-तार महानिदेशक ने आरगोड़, बन्गारपालम नरहरिपेट व नरमिगरायनिपेट टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में दिनांक 16-7-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निष्क्रिय किया

[संघ्या 5-6/80-पी० एच० बी०]

S.O. 1888.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies 16-7-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Aragonda, Bangarupalem, Naraharipeta and Narsisingarayanipeta Telephone Exchanges, Andhra Pradesh Circle.

[No. 5-6/80-PHB]

का० आ० 1889.—स्थायी प्रादेश संघ्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार आक-तार महानिदेशक ने सीतानगरम व डोकीनवलसा टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में दिनांक 16-7-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निष्क्रिय किया है।

[संघ्या 5-6/80-पी० एच० बी०]

S.O. 1889. In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies 16-7-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Seethanagaram and Donkinavalasa Telephone Exchanges, Andhra Pradesh Circle.

[No. 5-6/80-PHB]

का० आ० 1890.—स्थायी प्रादेश संघ्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार आक-तार महानिदेशक ने नलजेरला, चोडायरम, पट्टमपालम, पिपारा व चेंबरीलू टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में दिनांक 16-7-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निष्क्रिय किया है।

[संघ्या 5-6/80-पी० एच० बी०]

S.O. 1890.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies 16-7-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Nallajerla, Chodavaram, Pattampalem, Pippala and Chebrolu Telephone Exchanges, Andhra Pradesh Circle.

[No. 5-6/80-PHB]

का० आ० 1891.—स्थायी प्रादेश संघ्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार आक-तार महानिदेशक ने पासोनाटे टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में दिनांक 1-8-80 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निष्क्रिय किया है।

[संघ्या 5-12/80-पी० एच० बी०]

त्रिलोकी नाथ, महायक महानिदेशक (पी० एच० बी०)

S.O. 1891.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies 1-8-1980 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Palitana Telephone Exchange, Gujarat Circle.

[No. 5-12/80-PHB]

TRILOKI NATH, Assistant Director General (PHB)

रेल मंत्रालय

(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 3 जुलाई, 1980

का० आ० 1892.—भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 (1890 का अधिनियम IX) की धारा 82-व्य द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार एटद्वारा श्री बी० कृष्णस्वामी, अपने जिन एवं सेशन जज, दक्षिण एकाठ जिला, कुड़डालोर, को 19-4-80 का वक्षण रेलवे के टण्डरै और वेलानल्लूल के बीच 156 अप विल्लुपुरम्-काटपाडि याकी गाड़ी के पटरी से उत्तर जाने के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाले गमी वारों के संबंध में दावा आयुक्त करती है। उनका मुख्यालय विल्लुपुरम में होगा।

[सं० 80/ई/(आ०)II/1/2]

के० बालचंद्रन, मंत्रिव रेलवे बोर्ड एवं
भारत सरकार के पदेन सम्युक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 3rd July, 1980

S.O. 1892.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 82-B of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (Act IX of 1890), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. Krishnaswamy, Additional District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot District, Cuddalore, as Claims Commissioner to deal with all the claims arising out of the derailment of 156 UP Villupuram-Katpadi Passenger Train between Tundarai and Velanandal Stations on Southern Railway on 19-4-1980. His headquarters will be at Villupuram.

[No. 80E(O)II, 1/2]

K. BALACHANDRAN, Secy, Railway Board and
ex-officio Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of India

स्वास्थ्य डिव्हिंग कारखाना

मद्रास, 5 जून, 1980

का० आ० 1893.—पतः महाप्रबंधक, मवारी डिव्हिंग कारखाना, मद्रास-38 की यह गय है कि मर्बंश्री पी० गोविदस्यामी, खलासी, टि० सं० 45/3074 और बी० ए० याज्ञा मोहिदीन, मशीन मिल्सी, टि० सं० 40/1203 के संबंध में विभागीय जांच करने के उद्देश्य के लिए किसी गवाह का बुलाना/किसी दस्तावेज की मांग करना आवश्यक है।

पतः विभागीय जांच (शक्तियों की उपस्थिति की वाप्तता और इमांबेजों का प्रस्तुतीकरण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 18) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए महाप्रबंधक, मवारी डिव्हिंग कारखाना, मद्रास-38, जिन्हे अधिनियम की धारा 4(1) के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के रूप में शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है (दिनांक 22-11-79 की रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड) की अधिसूचना सं० ई (डी और ए) 78 आर. जी 6-61 दस्ते, जो दिनांक 8-12-79 के एस० आ० स० 3990 में प्रकाशित की गयी), एटद्वारा श्री बी० महादेवन, महायक विजयनी इंजीनियर (कालोनी), मवारी डिव्हिंग कारखाना, मद्रास-38 को विभागीय जांच के संबंध में जांच प्राधिकारी के रूप में उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 में निर्धारित शक्ति का उपयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करने हैं।

[सं० ई० एस०/1102/डी ए आर]
के० पी० यशराम, महाप्रबंधक

INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY

Madras, the 5th June, 1980

S.O. 1893.—Whereas the General Manager, Integral Coach Factory, Madras-38 is of the opinion that for the purpose of the department inquiry in relation to S/Shri P. Govindaswamy, Khalasi, T. No. 45/3074 and V. D. Khaija Mohideen,

Machinist, T. No. 40/1203 it is necessary to summon as witness/call for any document.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Act 1972 (18 of 1972), General Manager, Integral Coach Factory, Madras-38, authority to exercise power under section 4(1) of the Act vide Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Notification No. F(D&A) 78RG6-61 dated 22-11-1979 and published by S.O. No. 3990 dated 8-12-1979 hereby authorises Shri B. Mahadevan, Assistant Electrical Engineer (Colony), Integral Coach Factory, Madras-38 as the Inquiring authority to exercise the power specified in section 5 of the said Act in relation to the departmental Inquiry.

[No. EL-1102/DAR]

K. P. JAYARAM, General Manager

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 2 जुलाई, 1980

का० आ० 1894.—ज्ञात अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 35) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार एटद्वारा श्री एस० एस० याहुजा, उप महानिवेशक, खान सुखा (मध्य क्षेत्र), धनबाद, को श्री बी० एस० भट्ट, जी 26 जून 1980 से प्रब्रकाश पर है, के स्थान पर, ऐसे मधी शेतों के लिये जिस पर उक्त अधिनियम का विस्तार है, 2 जुलाई, 1980 से श्री भट्ट के कार्यभार गहण करने तक मूल्य खान निरीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० ए० 11019/1/79-एम-
जे० के० जैन, अवर मंत्रिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 2nd July, 1980

S.O. 1894.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri H. S. Ahuja, Deputy Director General of Mines Safety (Central Zone) Dhanbad, to be the Chief Inspector of Mines for all the territories to which the said Act extends, on and from the 2nd July, 1980 vice Shri B. M. Bhat, proceeded on leave until Shri Bhat resumes duty.

[No. A-11019/1/79-MI]
J. K. JAIN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 3rd July, 1980

S.O. 1895.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Ahmedabad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Reserve Bank of India, Ahmedabad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 26th June, 1980.

BEFORE SIIRI R. C. ISRANI, B.A(Hons), LL.B., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT AHMEDABAD

Reference (ITC) No. 4 of 1979

ADJUDICATION

BETWEEN

Reserve Bank of India, Ahmedabad ...First Party
AND

Their Workmen ...Second Party

In the matter of termination of the services of Shri M. M. Mansuri, a Tikka Mazdoor.

APPEARANCES:

Shri N. V. Deshpande, Assistant Legal Adviser—for the First Party—Bank ; and

Shri K. R. Mehta, Organising Secretary of Gujarat Bank Workers' Organisation for the Second-Party.

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, to this Industrial Tribunal u/s. 7A read with S. 10 (1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, hereinafter to be referred to as the 'Act', vide the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi's Order No. L-12012/63/78-D. II. A dt. 9-4-79, in respect of an industrial dispute which has arisen between the parties, viz., Reserve Bank of India, hereinafter to be referred to as the 'Bank' and the workmen employed under it.

2 The industrial dispute as it appears from the schedule attached to the original order under which this reference has been made, relates to the demand which is as under :—

"Whether the management of Reserve Bank of India, Ahmedabad is justified in terminating the services of Shri M. M. Mansuri, Tikka Mazdoor, with effect from 18th October, 1976 ? If no, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled ?"

3 The concerned workman Shri M. M. Mansuri, hereinafter to be referred to as the 'workman' has filed his statement of claim ex. 2 dated 4th June, 1979 in support of the said demand. It is the case of the workman that he was born on 30th September, 1952 and has been educated upto S. S. C Examination. He was employed by the Bank as a Tikka Mazdoor in Class V service of the Bank. He was appointed vide the letter ex. 4/6 dated 20th September, 1973. He took charge from 3rd October, 1973 and remained in the employment of the Bank for a period of 3 years though his service was not a continuous one. There used to be occasional breaks in his service but he was being appointed again and again whenever the necessity for his appointment arose. The grievance of the workman is that even though he was performing his duties quite diligently and efficiently, yet, without assigning any reason, and without giving him any previous notice, the services of the workman were terminated vide the order ex. 4/9 dated 14th October, 1976 with effect from 18th October, 1976. The contention of the workman is that the said action of the Bank was illegal and it was in contravention of the provisions of S. 25F of the Act. Further grievance of the workman is that the Bank has also committed breach of the provisions of S. 25G and S. 25H of the Act.

4. In this connection, it is explained by the workman that he being an employee of the Bank was governed by the Reserve Bank of India (Staff) Regulations, 1948, hereinafter to be referred to as the 'Regulations'. The contention of the workman is that the action of the Bank was also in contravention of the provisions of Regulation 25(2)(b) of the Regulations and therefore also it deserves to be set aside. Since the authorities of the Bank were not in a mood to reconsider their action, an industrial dispute was raised by the workman and after no settlement could be arrived at during the conciliation proceedings and after the failure report was submitted by the conciliation authorities, the Government of India was pleased to refer this dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

5. On behalf of the Bank the written statement ex. 4 has been filed on 26th July, 1979. Through this written statement, the Bank raised certain preliminary legal contentions to the maintainability of this reference. It was urged by the Bank that the dispute covered by this reference cannot be described as an industrial dispute as envisaged u/s. 2(k) of the Act. It was also urged that the cause of the workman not having been espoused by a registered trade union, the present dispute which was raised by the workman himself cannot be legally adjudicated upon by this Industrial Tribunal. According to the Bank, the grievance, if any, of the workman was an individual grievance which cannot form a subject matter of this reference. It was also urged that because this dispute cannot be described as an industrial dispute, this Industrial Tribunal cannot have jurisdiction to entertain and adjudicate upon the said dispute. It was also prayed that these preliminary legal contentions should be heard in the first instance as a decision on these contentions, was likely to result in the final disposal of this reference.

6. As regards the merits of the demand, it was explained by the Bank, that the workman was employed in a purely temporary capacity as a Tikka Mazdoor and therefore he was not a regular employee of the Bank. It was explained that the Bank prepares and maintains a panel of Tikka Mazdoors in

the cash department so that whenever any necessity arises, persons from that panel are being called for casual appointment under the Bank. It was therefore explained that the name of the workman was also placed on that panel after he had made an application to that effect. The Bank had addressed a communication ex. 4/4 dated 6th April, 1972 to the workman to which he had replied through ex. 4/5 dated 10th April, 1972. It was thereafter that the letter of appointment ex. 4/6 dated 20th September, 1973 was issued to the workman. It was explained by the Bank that the workman was continued in service as and when his services were required but ultimately when it was found that his services were no more required, his name was deleted vide the office order dated 14th October, 1976 ex. 4/9. This being the position, it was urged by the Bank that considering the status of the workman, he had absolutely no right to claim continuance of service in the Bank and therefore the action of the Bank in deleting his name from the panel would not amount to retrenchment as contemplated under the Act. As regards the Regulations, it was urged that the said Regulations would not be applicable to the workman because they are applicable to only whole-time employees of the Bank. As such, it was stated by the Bank that neither any provisions of the Act nor of the Regulations were violated by the Bank and in such circumstances, the demand made through this reference cannot be legally granted. It was therefore urged that the present reference be rejected.

7. On behalf of the workman, the rejoinder ex. 5 was filed on 16th August, 1979. Since certain preliminary legal contentions were taken, challenging the legal maintainability of this reference, it was decided to hear the parties in respect of these contentions. On behalf of the Bank purhis ex. 7 was filed on 2nd November, 1979, indicating that the Bank did not wish to lead any oral evidence in respect of these preliminary legal contentions. Similarly, on behalf of the workman purhis ex. 8 was filed on 2-11-79, to the similar effect. On behalf of the workman one Shri K. R. Mehta, the Organising Secretary of the union known as Gujarat Bank Workers' Organisation (N.O.B.W.), hereinafter to be referred to as the 'union' presented written authority ex. 9 dated 23rd November, 1979 through which he was authorised by the workman to appear on his behalf in this reference. Thereafter the learned representatives of the parties were heard in respect of the said legal preliminary contentions. The contention raised behalf of the Bank were rejected vide the order ex. 10 dated 28th November, 1979. After rejecting these preliminary legal contentions and after holding that this reference was legally maintainable, the demand was considered on its merits.

8. The workman was examined at ex. 14 and thereafter purhis ex. 15 was given on his behalf on 20th March, 1980, closing his case. On behalf of the Bank, the evidence of one of its officers, viz., Shri J. N. Varma ex. 16 was recorded and thereafter the evidence of the bank was also closed vide the purhis ex. 17 dated 7th April, 1980.

9. After hearing the learned representatives of the parties, viz., Shri N. V. Deshpande on behalf of the Bank and Shri K. R. Mehta on behalf of the workmen and after considering the oral as well as the documentary evidence adduced in this reference, a very short point which would arise for determination would be : "Whether the demand as covered by this reference can be legally granted ?"

10. It is an admitted position that the workman was not a permanent employee of the Bank. He was a temporary and casual Tikka Mazdoor whose services used to be employed as and when required by the Bank. There is no conflict between the parties that he was serving the Bank during the period from 31st October, 1973 to 18th October, 1976. During this period which was admittedly within 3 calendar years, he had actually worked for about only 168 days. In this connection, a chart or a statement showing the days on which he had actually worked in the Bank is produced at ex. 4/7=13/1. From this statement it clearly appears that he had actually worked during that long period only for 168 days. At one stage, Shri K. R. Mehta on behalf of the workmen had tried to argue that the workman had actually worked for 220 days. But even that statement could not be substantiated from the record. It has not been shown on behalf of the workman that these statements at ex. 4/7=13/1 are in any way incorrect. At the time of arguments ultimately even Shri Mehta had to concede that the workman, not having actually worked for 240 days during that period, the provisions of

S 25B and 25F of the Act cannot be attracted in this case. If that is so, it will not be possible to hold that the case of the workman would fall u/s 25B of the Act. At this stage it will be necessary to reproduce S 25B of the Act which is as under —

'25B For the purposes of this Chapter,—

- (1) a workman shall be said to be in continuous service for a period if he is, for that period, in uninterrupted service, including service which may be interrupted on account of sickness or authorised leave or an accident or a strike which is not illegal, or a lock-out or a cessation of work which is not due to any fault on the part of the workman,
- (2) where a workman is not in continuous service within the meaning of clause (1) for a period of one year or six months he shall be deemed to be in continuous service under an employer—
 - (a) for a period of one year, if the workman, during a period of twelve calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made, has actually worked under the employer for not less than—
 - (i) one hundred and ninety days in the case of a workman employed below ground in a mine, and
 - (ii) two hundred and forty days, in any other case,
 - (b) for a period of six months, if the workman, during a period of six calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made, has actually worked under the employer for not less than—
 - (i) ninety five days in the case of a workman employed below ground in a mine, and
 - (ii) one hundred and twenty days, in any other case

Explanation—For the purposes of clause (2), the number of days on which a workman has actually worked under an employer shall include the days on which—

(i)	***	***
(ii)	***	***
(iii)	***	***
(iv)	***	***

11 If the workman had not been in continuous service for one year, then, his case would not be covered by S 25F of the Act. It will also be necessary to reproduce S 25F of the Act which is as under —

'25F No workman employed in any industry who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under an employer shall be retrenched by that employer until—

- (a) the workman has been given one month's notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment and the period of notice has expired, or the workman has been paid in lieu of such notice, wages for the period of the notice.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary, if the retrenchment is under an agreement which specifies a date for the termination of service

- (b) the workman has been paid, at the time of retrenchment, compensation which shall be equivalent to fifteen days' average pay for every completed year of continuous service or any part thereof in excess of six months, and

- (c) notice in the prescribed manner is served on the appropriate Government or such authority as may be specified by the appropriate Government by notification in the official gazette."

12 Since the case of the workman cannot be covered either u/s 25B or 25F of the Act, the action of the Bank in deleting his name from the panel of Ticca Mazdoor, through the order ex 4/9 dated 14th October, 1976 w.e.f 18th October, 1976, would not amount to retrenchment as envisaged u/s 2(oo) of the Act. In view of this position, the first ground on which the present industrial dispute was raised by the workman would not be of any avail to him. It will not be legally possible to hold that the said action of the Bank would amount to retrenchment of the workman from the service of the Bank. If it was not retrenchment, the employer was not bound to follow the conditions precedent to retrenchment as provided in S 25F of the Act. On this score therefore the said action of the Bank cannot be declared to be either illegal or improper.

13 The other ground urged on behalf of the workman is, that the Bank had violated the provisions of Regulation 25(2) of the Regulations. The said regulation lays down that the Bank may determine the service of any employee by giving him one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof if he is an employee in any other class i.e. other than class I. Admittedly the workman was not an employee in Class I and therefore if the Regulations would be legally applicable to the present case, then he would be governed by the above mentioned provision. The contention of Shri Mehta is, that since the workman had not been given either one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof before terminating his service, this provision was violated by the Bank. Now, so far as this contention is concerned, it appears that in the first instance these Regulations would not apply to temporary and casual employees of the Bank. Regulation No 2 refers to the application of these Regulations and clause (I) of that Regulation clearly states that these Regulations shall apply to every whotetime employee of the Bank appointed on and after the 1st December 1948 and shall also apply subject to the provisions of Appendix V, to all employees in the service of the Bank on the 30th November, 1948, who, with the permission of the Governor, elect to serve under them as stated in that Regulation. In order to appreciate, whether the workman in this case, would or would not be covered by these Regulations, it will be necessary to reproduce Regulation 2 which is as under —

- (I) They shall apply to every whotetime employee of the Bank appointed on and after the 1st December, 1948 and shall also apply, subject to the provisions of Appendix V, to all employees in the service of the Bank on the 30th November, 1948, who, with the permission of the Governor, elect to serve under

Provided that they shall not apply, except as otherwise provided in these Regulations or to such extent as may be specially or generally prescribed by the Central Board, to

- (a) staff employed temporarily or officers or other staff recruited on special contracts, or to
- (b) *** ***
- (c) *** ***
- (2) *** **

14 From these provisions of Rule 2 of the Regulations, it becomes very clear that the workman who is only a temporary and casual part-time employee of the Bank, would not be governed by these Regulations. However, even if it were to be accepted for the sake of arguments that he would be governed by these Regulations, then too, the employer's non-compliance with Regulation 25(2) of the Regulations, would not give a right to the workman to get reinstatement in the service of the Bank. It is by now well settled that if any such breach is committed by an employer, by not giving them one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof, then a direction can be given to the employer to pay one month's wages or salary to the concerned workman. In any case, in such circumstances, the employer's failure to give notice or pay in lieu thereof, would not entitle the concerned workman to claim reinstatement in the service of the employer. In the instant case, the workman being not a permanent employee of the Bank would not be entitled to claim any benefit under these Regulations and therefore even the order for giving him pay in lieu of one month's notice cannot be made. In this connection, a reference is invited to the letter of his appointment which is in the form of a memorandum ex 4/6

dated 20th December, 1973. From this letter it becomes clear that the workman was employed as a purely temporary workman and clause (iii) of this letter states in absolutely unequivocal terms, that his appointment would be terminable at any time without notice. It is thus fully established that the terms and conditions of his appointment, did not envisage the giving of any notice to him before terminating his appointment. This being the position, the workman cannot have any grievance on the ground that before terminating his service, no notice was given to him, because the terms and conditions of his employment, did not envisage the giving of any such notice. From this entire discussion, it would appear that both the grounds on which the present demand was based having been found to be without any substance this demand cannot be legally granted. It cannot be held that the action of the Bank was illegal or improper. In that case, the present reference will have to be rejected.

15. For the reasons discussed above, the present reference is rejected. The parties are directed to bear their own costs.

R. C. ISRANI, Presiding Officer
[No L-12012/63/78-D. II(A)]

Ahmedabad,

S. K. BISWAS, Desk Officer

Dated the 7th June, 1980.

नई विलासी, ३ जून १९८०

का० आ० 1896 —माध्यारण खड़ अधिनियम, 1897 (1897 का 10) की धारा 15 के माय पठिन्, उपवान संबाय अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 39) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त एकियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री के० के० राय, महायक अमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) को महाराष्ट्र राज्य और गोवा, दमन एवं डीव तथा वावरा और नगर हवेली संघ-राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिए नियंत्रण-प्राधिकारी के स्प में नियुक्त करती है।

2 यह नियुक्ति उनकी कर्तव्य राज्य के लिए नियंत्रण-प्राधिकारी के स्प में नियुक्ति पर प्रभाव नहीं डालेगी औल यह छ. महीने की अवधि तथा इस अधिकृतों के साथ सलग अनुबंध में निविट आवेदन-पत्रों का निर्णय करते के लिए होगी।

अनुबंध

क्रमांक	प्रकारों के नाम	आवेदन-पत्र	आवेदन पत्र संख्या	की तारीख
1	2	3	4	
1.	श्री जी० कलन्दिस बनाम टैलकम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	29-1-77	बी०	कोन-III/36/6/77
2.	श्री एम० एम० पार- सेकर बनाम टैलकम फैक्ट्री, बम्बई	10-2-77	बी०	कोन-III/36(10)/77
3.	श्रीमती सीताबाई आर० पारसेकर बनाम टैल- कम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	28-1-77	बी०	कोन-III/36(8)/77
4.	श्रीमती प्रमिला इ० देवीदास बनाम टैलकम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	20-1-77	बी०	कोन-III/36(9)/77
5.	श्री एल० एम० पारसे- कर बनाम टैलकम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	21-1-77	बी०	कोन-III/36(7)/77
6.	श्रीमती मोतीबाई गगाराम बनाम टैल- कम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	10-2-77	बी०	कोन-III/36(11)/77

1	2	3	4
7	श्रीमती सरोज बी० बालाम बनाम टैलकम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	2-5-77	बी० कोन-III/36(33)/77
8	श्रीमती एम० आर० मावत बनाम टैलकम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	6-8-77	बी० कोन-III/36(78)/77
9	श्रीमती एम० जी० बनाम टैलकम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	1-6-77	बी० कोन-III/36(74)/74
10	श्री शिखा ननू बनाम टैलकम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	1-7-77	बी० कोन-III/36(7)/77
11	श्री पी० के० चारी बनाम टैलकम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	1-7-77	बी० कोन-III/36(69)/77
12	श्रीमती नेट्लाप्रेस बपिस्ता बनाम टैलकम कम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	14-12-77	बी० कोन-III/36(1)/78
13	श्री डम्प्य० ए० लोडी बनाम टैलकम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	1-6-77	बी० कोन-III/36(36)/77
14	कुमारी सुमी पिटो बनाम टैलकम फैक्ट्री बम्बई	5-9-77	बी० कोन-III/36(90)/77
15	श्री घो० एफ० कार- डोज बनाम मैमस चिलियम जैकम ए० कम्पनी	31-5-76	बी० कोन-III/36(40)/76
16	श्री एम० के० मुन्दरम बनाम मैमस चिलियम जैकम ए० कम्पनी	5-8-76	बी० कोन-III/36(52)/76
17.	श्री एन० हरिहरन बनाम मैमस रिकार्ड- सन हिन्दुस्तान लि०	17-5-76	बी० कोन-III/36(36)/76

[फाइल सं. एस० 70025/12/75-एफ० पी० जी०]

New Delhi, the 3rd July, 1980

S.O. 1896.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (39 of 1972) and read with section 15 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K.K. Rai, Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), as controlling authority for the State of Maharashtra and the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Nagar Haveli.

2. The appointment shall be without prejudice to his appointment as controlling authority for the State of Karnataka and shall be for a period of six months and for deciding the applications specified in the annexure to this notification.

ANNEXURE

S.No.	Name of the parties	Date of Application	Application No.
1. Sh. G. Fernandes	V/s Telecom Factory Bombay.	29-1-77	B.CON III/36/6/77
2. Sh. M.M. Parulekar	-do-	10-2-77	B.CON.III/36(10)77
3. Smt. Sitabai R. Parsekar	-do-	28-1-77	B.CON.III/36(8)77
4. Smt. Pramila E. Devidas	-do-	20-1-77	B.CON III/36(9)77
5. Sh. L.M. Parsekar	-do-	21-1-77	B.CON.III/36(7)77
6. Smt. Motibai Gangaram	-do-	10-2-77	B.CON.III/36(11)77
7. Smt. Scarose V. Bandra	-do-	2-5-77	B.CON.III/36(33)77
8. Smt. M.R. Sawant	-do-	6-8-77	B.CON.III/36(78)77
9. Smt. M. D'souza	-do-	1-6-77	B.CON.III/36(34)77
10. Sh. Shiva Tanu	-do-	1-7-77	B.CON.III/36(71)77
11. Sh. P.K. Chari	-do-	1-7-77	B.CON.III/36(69)77
12. Smt. Stella Grace Baptista	-do-	14-12-77	B.CON.III/36(1)78
13. Sh. W.A. Lobo	-do-	1-6-77	B.CON.III/36(36)77
14. Kum. Lucy Pinto	-do-	5-9-77	B.CON.III/36(90)77
15. Sh. O.F. Cardoz	V/s. M/s. William Jacks & Co.	31-5-76	B.CON.III/36(40)76
16. Sh. M.K. Sundaram	-do-	5-8-76	B.CON.III/36(52)76
17. Sh. N. Hariharan	V/s. M/s. Richardson Hindustan. Ltd.	17-5-76	B.CON III/36/36)76

[F. No. S-70025/12/75-FPG]

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 1980

का० आ० 1897.—यत् केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल एजेंसी, 37, कालीघाट रोड, कलकत्ता 25, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की वहसत्या इस बात पर महसत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 30 नवम्बर, 1978 को प्रवृत्त हुई गमकी जाएगी।
[म० ए० 35017(58)/79 पी० ए० 2]

New Delhi, the 5th July, 1980

S.O. 1897.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs United Commercial Agency, 37, Kalighat Road, Calcutta-25, have agreed

that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirteenth day of November, 1978.

[No. S. 35017(58)/79, PF-II]

का० आ० 1898.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स नेशनल मार्केटिंग एजेंसी, 10A, हो-ची मिन्ह मारणी, कलकत्ता-71, जिसके प्रलंगत 86, मित्तल चैम्बर्स, नारीमन प्लाइट, मुम्बई-21, मित्तल उमकी शाखा भी है, नाम स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों को वहसत्या इस बात पर महसत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को प्रवृत्त हुई गमकी जाएगी।

[म० ए० 35017/61/79--पी० ए० 2]

S.O. 1898.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs National Marketing Corporation, 10A, Ho-Chi Minh Sarani, Calcutta-71 including its branch at 86, Mittal Chambers, Nariman Point, Bombay-21, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1977.

[No. S-35017(61)/79-PF. III]

का० आ० 1899.—यत् केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स शिरोल तालुक तुरथ उपादक सहकारी सभा लिमिटेड, जयसिंगपुर, कोल्हापुर नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की वहसत्या इस बात पर महसत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जुलाई, 1975 को प्रवृत्त हुई गमकी जाएगी।

[म० ए० 35018(112)/79 पी० ए० 2]

S.O. 1899.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Shirol Taluka Dudha Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Limited, Jaysingpur, Kolhapur, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1975.

[No. S-35018(112)/79-PF.II]

का० आ० 1900.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि पंचगंगा सहकारी पानी पूरवाथा मण्डली लिमिटेड, वडानगे निगांवे डुमाला, कर्वी, कोलहापुर, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकार्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करना है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जूलाई, 1977 को प्रकृत हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस० 35018 (117)/79-पी० एफ० II(i)]

S.O. 1900.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Panchganga Sahakari Pani Purwatha Mandali Limited, Wadanage Nigave Dumlala, Karveer, Kolhapur, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1977.

[No. S. 35018(117)/79-PF-II(i)]

का० आ० 1901.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य और प्रकार्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, संबद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करते के पश्चात् 1 जूलाई, 1977 से मैसर्स पंचगंगा सहकारी पानी पूरवाथा मण्डली लिमिटेड, वडानगे निगांवे डुमाला, कर्वी, कोलहापुर, नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए अधिविष्ट करती है।

[सं. एस०-35018/117/79-पी० एफ० 2(ii)]

S.O. 1901.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect known as Messrs. Panchanganga Sahakari Pani Purwatha Mandali Limited Wadanage Nigave Dumlala, Karveer, Kolhapur, for the purpose of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018(117)/79-PF-II(ii)]

का० आ० 1902.—अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मम बिजिनेस कंसल्टेंट्स, बोया फ्लोर, 45, एटलांटा, 209, नारीमत एक्सेप्ट, मुम्बई-21, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकार्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अक्टूबर, 1978 को प्रकृत हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस० 35018 (127)/79-पी० एफ० II]

S.O. 1902.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Sun Business Consultants, 4th Floor, 45, Atlanta, 209, Nariman Point, Bombay-21, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of October, 1978.

[No. S. 35018/127/79-PF-2]

का० आ० 1903.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मेटेरोलोजिकल ऑफिस कोप्रारिटेट्र एंटिन सामैट्टी लिमिटेड, मेटेरोलोजिकल ऑफिस, शिवाजी नगर, पूणे-5, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकार्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करनी है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 मई, 1978 को प्रकृत हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस० 35018/137/79-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1903. Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Meteorological Office Co-operative Canteen Society Limited, Meteorological Office, Shivajinagar, Pune-5, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of May, 1978.

[No. S. 35018(137)/79-PF-II]

का० आ० 1904.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि एसोसिएटेड इन्टरप्राइजेज, "यानवान" (टाटा टेक्स्टिल्स), पूना, जै. एस० रोड, पूना-4, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकार्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जूनवारी, 1978 को प्रकृत हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस०-35018/139/79-पी० एफ०-2(i)]

S.O. 1904.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Associated Enterprises, 'Yanwan' (Tata Textiles), Poonam, J. M. Road, Poona-4 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the said Act, the Central

Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act, to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1978.

[No. S. 35018(139)/79-PF-II(i)]

का० आ० 1905:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, संघर्ष विषय में भावशक जाच करने के पश्चात् 1 जनवरी, 1978 से मैसर्स एसोसिएटेड हॉटेल्स टेक्स्टिल्स, "यानवान" (टाटा टेक्स्टिल्स), पूनाम, जै. एस० रोड, पूना-4, नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनियोग करती है।

[का० सं० एस०-35018/139/79-पी० एफ०-II(ii)]

S.O. 1905.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of January, 1978 the establishment known as Messrs. Associated Enterprises, "Yanwan" (Tata Textiles), Poonam, J. M. Road, Poona-4, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018(139)/79-PF-II(ii)]

का० आ० 1906:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स चंदन हॉटेल्स चार्चगेट चैम्बर्स, 615, चर्चगेट चैम्बर्स, न्यू मैरिन लाइन, मुम्बई-20, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों को बहुमत्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अ. अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की अपवारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 मई, 1978 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35018/141/79-पी० एफ०-III]

S.O. 1906.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Chandan Industrial Corporation, 615, Churchgate Chambers, New Marine Line, Bombay-20, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of May, 1978.

[No. S. 35018(141)/79-PF-II]

का० आ० 1907:—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स एसिन इण्डस्ट्रीज, डी-4, नंद धाम हॉटेल्स, स्टेट, मेरोल रोड, प्रधोरी (पूर्व) मुम्बई-59, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमत्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की अपवारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अप्रैल, 1979 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35018/(152)/79-पी० एफ० II(i)]

S.O. 1907.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Amit Industries, D-4, Nand Dham Industrial Estate, Marol Maroshi Road, Andheri (East), Bombay-59 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1979.

[No. S. 35018(152)/79-PF-II(i)]

का० आ० 1908:—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में भावशक जाच करने के पश्चात् 1 अप्रैल, 1979 से मैसर्स एसिन इण्डस्ट्रीज, डी-4, नंद धाम हॉटेल्स, स्टेट, मेरोल रोड, प्रधोरी (पूर्व) मुम्बई-59 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनियोग करती है।

[सं० एस०-35018/152/79-पी० एफ०-II (ii)]

S.O. 1908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of April, 1979 the establishment known as Messrs. Amit Industries, D-4, Nand Dham Industrial Estate, Marol Maroshi Road, Andheri (East), Bombay-59, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018(152)/79-PF-II(ii)]

का० आ० 1909:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स स्काइलाइन केटर्स, नाराइन, 24ओं रोड, विपरीत ओपेन एयर थिएटर के बांग्रा, मुम्बई-50, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अब, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की अपवारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जुलाई, 1977 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35018/(157)/79-पी० एफ० II]

S.O. 1909.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Skyline Caterers, Sunrise, 24th Road, Opposite Open Air Theatre, Bandra, Bombay-50 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1977.

[No. S. 35018(157)/79-PF-II]

का० आ० 1910:—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स स्पॉटो फोर्म (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, नया नं० 59, 31-एफ, माउंट रोड, विडो, माराठा-32, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की

बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचार अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपचार उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए;

अतः इव, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की अपघारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपचार उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जनवरी, 1979 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस. 35019(237)/79-पी.एफ. II]

S.O. 1910.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Super Auto Forge (Private) Limited, New No. 59, 31-F, Mount Road, Guindy, Madras-32, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1979.

[No. S. 35019(237)/79 PF. II]

का० आ० 1911.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रमेश हाइस्टील, पुराना नं० 41-E, नया नं० 59, कोडावल चवारी स्ट्रीट भव्यवस्थेट मद्रास-15, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचार अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपचार उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अत अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की अपघारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों वा प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपचार उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जुलाई, 1979 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस. 35019(239)/79-पी.एफ. II]

S.O. 1911.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Ramesh Industries, Old No. 41-E, New No. 59, Kothaval, Chavadi Street, Saidapet, Madras-15, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1979.

[No. S. 35019(239)/79-PF. II]

का० आ० 1912:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मलायालाम बीकली, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं० 136, फोट्रामुक्कु, विलालैन, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचार अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपचार उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः इव, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की अपघारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपचार उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अक्टूबर, 1979 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस. 35019(247)/79-पी.एफ. II(i)]

S.O. 1912.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Malayalanad Weekly, Post Box No. 136, Kottamukku, Quilon, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of October, 1979.

[No. S. 35019(247)/79-PF. II (i)]

का० आ० 1913:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचार अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तु द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, संबद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पालात् 1 अक्टूबर, 1979 से मैसर्स मलायालाम बीकली, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं० 136, फोट्रामुक्कु, विलालैन, नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुके प्रयोगनामों वा लिए विनियिष्ट करती है।

[सं. एस. 35019(247)/79-पी.एफ. II(ii)]

S.O. 1913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to article 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of October, 1979 the establishment known as Messrs. Malayalanad Weekly, Post Box No. 136, Kottamukku, Quilon, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35019(247)/79-PF. II (ii)]

का० आ० 1914:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स माउरेन फिल्टर्स एंड केमिकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 151, माउरेन रोड मद्रास-2, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचार अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपचार उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः इव, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की अपघारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपचार उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अक्टूबर, 1977 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस. 35019(261)/79-पी.एफ-II)]

S.O. 1914.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Southern Filters and Chemicals (Private) Limited, 151, Mount Road, Madras-2 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of October, 1977.

[No. S. 35019(261)/79-PF. II]

का० आ० 1915.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स कल्पना लैप कम्पोनेंट्स इंडस्ट्रीज इस्टेट, शहर (मध्य प्रदेश), नाम स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों को बहुमत्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 नवम्बर, 1978 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस० 35019/284/79-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1915.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Kalpana Lamp Components Industries, Industrial Estate, Indore (Madhya Pradesh), have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1978.

[No. S. 35019(284)/79-PF. II]

का० आ० 1916—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स टिप्पोप ड्राईकिलन्स, सं० 45, डब्लू, जी० सी० रोड, तूतीकोरिन-2, जिसके प्रत्यर्गत (1) नेहियालाई पार्मीन कोइल स्ट्रीट तूतीकोरिन, (2) जिन फैक्ट्री रोड, तूतीकोरिन और (3) तूतीकोरिन हावर प्रोजेक्ट चीदमबारा नगर, तूतीकोरिन स्थित उसकी भाग्याएँ भी हैं, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए,

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 जनवरी, 1977 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस० 35019(297)/79-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1916.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Tip Top Dry Cleaners, No. 45 W.G.C. Road, Tuticorin-2 including its branches at (1) Nehilaglaiammal Koil Street, Tuticorin, (2) Gin Factory Road, Tuticorin and (3) Tuticorin Harbour Project Chidambaram Nagar, Tuticorin, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of January, 1977.

[No. S. 35019(297)/79-PF. II]

का० आ० 1917.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मूर्गान एण्ड ब्रदर्स, एक्सपोर्टर्स एंड हॉर्टर्स, 78 दिल्ली राजा स्ट्रीट, तूतीकोरिन 1, नाम स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों को बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 30 मित्तम्बर, 1978 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस० 35019/299/79-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1917.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Murugan and Brothers, Exporters and Importers, 79 South Raja Street, Tuticorin-1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of September, 1978.

[No. S. 35019(299)/79-PF. III]

नई विलासी, 8 जुलाई, 1980

का० आ० 1918.—मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रोन हाऊनियरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पोस्ट बास्स नं० 6 बल्लभ विद्या नगर गुजरात, (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम, कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिये जाने के लिये आवेदन किया है।

ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार का ममाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी, कोई पृथक् अभियांत्रिय या प्रोमियम का संदाय किये बिना ही, भारतीय जीवन भीमा निगम की समूह भीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन भीमा के रूप में कायदा उठा रहे हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिये ये कायदे उन कायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो कर्मचारी निक्षेप से सम्बद्ध भीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिससे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन उन्हे अनुकूल हैं;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इससे उपायक्रमनुसूची में विनियिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, उक्त स्थापन को, 31 जनवरी, 1979 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक उक्स स्कीम के सभी उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजक प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि, आयुष्ट, गुजरात, अदमवादाद, का ऐसी विवरणिया भेजेगा, ऐसे लेखा रखेगा और निरीक्षण के लिये ऐसी भविधायें प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभारों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति से 15 दिन के भीतर संदाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, समय-समय पर उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के छण्ड (क) के अधीन निर्विष्ट करे।

3. समूह भीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके प्रत्यर्गत लेखाभारों का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, भीमा प्रीमियम का संदाय, लेखाभारों का अस्तरण, निरीक्षण प्रभारों का संदाय आदि भी है, होने पाए तभी व्ययों का बहु नियोजक द्वारा किया जायेगा।

4. नियोजक, केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित समूह बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक बात, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाये, तब उम संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उसकी मुद्रण बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचनापट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई पेश कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले से सदस्य है, उक्त स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है, तो, नियोजक समूह बीमा स्कीम के संस्थय के रूप में उसका नाम सुरक्ष बंज करेगा और उसकी बाबत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भागीय जीवन बीमा नियम को संदर्भ करेगा।

6. यदि उक्त स्कीम के प्रधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदे बढ़ाये जाते हैं, तो, नियोजक समूह बीमा स्कीम के प्रधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिये समूह बीमा स्कीम के प्रधीन उपलब्ध फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के प्रधीन अनुज्ञय हैं।

7. समूह बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी को मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन संवैय रकम उस रकम से कम है जो उम कर्मचारी की दशा में संवैय होता जब उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिम नामिनीशनी को प्रतिक्रिय के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्वय के बराबर रकम का संवाय करेगा।

8. समूह बीमा स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, गुजरात, अहमदाबाद के पूर्व अनुमादन के बिना नहीं किया जायेगा और जहाँ किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकृत प्रभाव पड़ने को संभावना भी वहाँ, प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमादन देने वाले पूर्व कर्मचारियों का अपना वृत्तिकाण स्पाठ करने का युक्तिपूर्व अवसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भागीय जीवन बीमा नियम की उम समूह बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे उक्त स्थापन पहले अपना चुना है, प्रधीन नहीं रख जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों का प्राप्त होने वाले कार्यदे किसी रीति में कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द रख दी जायेगी।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक उप नियन वारिम के भीतर, जो भागीय जीवन बीमा नियम नियन करें, प्रीमियम का मदाय करने में अम्बेद रहता है, और पालिमी को व्यवहार हो जाने दिया जाता है, तो, छूट रद्द रख दी जायेगी।

11. यदि नियोजक, प्रीमियम के संदर्भ में कोई व्यानिक्रम करता है तो, उन भूत समरयों के नामिनीशनी को विधिक वारिम के, जो अह छूट न दी जाने की दशा में उक्त स्कीम के अन्वय होते, बीमा फायदों के संदर्भ का उन्नरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजक, इन रकम के अधीन आने वाले किसी मदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर, उपक हक्कारात नाम नियोजितपों/विधिक वारिम का दीमानु रकम या संदाय तरतुता में और प्रत्येक दशा में भागीय जीवन बीमा नियम में बीमाकृत रकम प्राप्त होने के सात दिन के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा।

व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन

इस मासिन में पूर्णता प्रभाव से छूट देनी आवश्यक हो गई है कर्मचारी छूट के फैं प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र को कर्तव्य रूप से दिया जाना। तथापि, यह प्रगाणित जिया जाता है कि पूर्वविभी प्रभाव से छूट देने में किसी के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

[स० 35014/73/78 पी०एफ०-२]

New Delhi, the 8th July, 1980

S.O. 1918.—Whereas Messrs Elecon Engineering Company Limited, Post Box No. 6, Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Gujarat (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act);

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government hereby exempts with effect from the First of January 1979 and upto the 31st December 1980 the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme.

SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat, Ahmedabad, maintain such accounts and provide for such facilities for inspection, as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of section 17 of the said Act, within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges, etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display, on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Where an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrolling him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and Pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced, so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this Scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Gujarat, Ahmedabad and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any, made by the employer in payment of premium etc., the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominee or legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, will be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the member covered under the Scheme, the employer in relation to the said establishment shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs entitled for it and in any case within seven days of the receipt of the sum assured from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Explanatory Memorandum

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the processing of the application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

[No. S. 35014(73)/78-PF. II]

का०आ० 1919—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि प्रिलियन्ट माल्ट ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, स० 71, वशिष्ठी गजा स्ट्रीट, तृतीयोंस्ट्रीट-1, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों को बहुमत्या इस बात

पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये;

अन. अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 फरवरी, 1978 को प्रवृत्त हुई गमनी जायेगी।

[सं० एम०-35019/304/79-पी०एफ०-2]
एम० एम० सहमतामन, उप-मंत्रिव

S.O. 1919.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Brilliant Salt Trading Company, No. 71, South Raja Street, Tuticorin-I, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of February, 1978.

[No. S. 35019(304)/79-PF. II]
S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Dy. Secy.